McKean County Miner.

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HARRY L. BACKUS, Editor and Publisher. THE COUNTY.

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EARTHQUAKE DISASTER IN SAN FRANCISCO

Terrible Calamity Befell the Golden City Yesterday Morning.

THOUSANDS OF 2,000 WERE KILLED.

Property Loss Will Run Into Hundreds of Millions.—Fire Raged Unchecked—Many Persons Injured.

San Francisco, Apr. 19, (Special courtesy Bradford Star,) 12:30 p. m. eastern time.—Fire is still raging and has worked its way west to Knob Hill above the residence section. Fremont Hotel, magnificent new structure is in flames and nothing seems available to check the fire. It is feared the entire city will be destroyed.

The loss of life will reach upwards of 1,000 and the hospitals are crowded to their utmost capacity. Over 1,000 have received treatment, and the sufferers keep pouring in faster than they can be cared for.

The people of the city are panic stricken and are striving in every way to save. The down town portion of the city is completely in ruins. The property loss now runs above $200,000,000.

RELIEF FOR THE HOMELESS.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 11 a. m. (special)—Secretary Taft and officers spent the night providing relief. Rations for 200,000 and 1000 tents have been ordered for the homeless. Soldiers are doing police duty, but the city has not yet been put under martial law.

TERRIBLE STORY IN BRIEF.

This morning's Era contained the following San Francisco dispatch, under date of April 18: Earthquake and fire today have caused the greatest calamity California has ever known.

In San Francisco alone it is estimated that 500 persons have perished, while hundreds are suffering from injuries.

The entire business portion of the city is in ruins and the flames, which, owing to the lack of water, cannot be checked except by the blowing up with dynamite of buildings in their path, are still sweeping through the city.

It is utterly impossible at present to estimate the property loss, for the extent of the conflagration cannot be told until the fire has burned itself out.

Thousands of people are homeless and many are huddled in the parks and public squares, beside the household goods they were able to save.

The city is under martial law and all the downtown streets are patrolled by cavalry and infantry.

Details of troops are guarding the banks.

Most of the principal buildings have already been destroyed and others are in imminent danger.

Over all these scenes of desolation hangs a dense pall of smoke.

The dreadful earthquake shock came without warning at precisely 5:13 this morning, its motion apparently being from east to west.

At first the upheaval of the earth was gradual, but in a few seconds it increased in intensity.

Chimneys began to fall and buildings to crack, tottering on their foundations.

People become panic stricken and rushed into the streets, most of them in their night attire. They were met by showers of falling bricks, cornices and walls. Many were instantly crushed to death, while others were dreadfully mangled. Those who remained indoors generally escaped with their lives.

It is believed that more or less loss was sustained by nearly every family in the city.

STEEL BETTER THAN BRICK.

The tall steel frame structures stood the strain better than brick buildings, few of them being badly damaged. The big 11-story Monadnock office building, in course of construction, adjoining the Palace hotel, was an exception, however, its rear wall collapsing and many cracks being made across its front. Some of the docks and freight sheds along the water front slid into the bay. Deep fissures opened in the filled in ground near the shore and the Union ferry depot was damaged. Its high tower still stands but will have to be torn down.

A portion of the new city hall, which cost over $7,000,000, collapsed, the roof sliding into the court yard and smaller cornices tumbling down. The great dome was moved, but did not fall. The new postoffice, one of the finest in the United States, was badly damaged. The Valencia Hotel, a four story wooden building, sank into the basement, a pile of splintered timbers, under which were pinned many dead and dying occupants of the house. The basement was full of water and some of the helpless victims were drowned.

FIRES INCREASED THE HORRORS.

Scarcely had the earth ceased to shake when fires broke out simultaneously in many places. The fire department promptly responded to the first calls for aid, but it was found that the water mains had been rendered useless by the underground movement. Fanned by a fierce breeze the flames quickly spread and soon many blocks were seen to be doomed. Then dynamite was resorted to and the sound of frequent explosions added to the terror of the people. All efforts to stay the progress of the fire, however, proved futile. The south side of Market street, from Ninth street to the Bay were soon ablaze, the fire covering a belt two blocks wide. On this, the main thoroughfare of the city, are located many of the finest offices in the city.

The Palace Hotel is destroyed; the Postal and Western Union buildings, and the magnificent Union Trust Co. building, 11 stories high, have been dynamited.

INSURANCE WILL BE PAID.

Commissioner E. Myron Wolf announced at noon that the 80 odd fire insurance companies interested had decided to pay dollar for dollar to every one insured with them. The companies will not descriminate between fire and earthquake and every one insured will be paid to the extent of the loss. Only two of the companies affected are Pacific coast concerns, the others having principal offices in the East or in Europe, and all will stand the loss without danger of failure.

BRADFORD YOUNG MAN KILLED.

Reports received from Palo Alto say Stanford University is practically demolished. One student is reported killed.

San Francisco, April 18.—Junius Robert Hanna of Bradford, Pa., was the name of the student killed at Stanford University in the wreck of that institution by earthquake to day.

The second of the above Associated Press bulletins was received by the Era last night at 11:30 o'clock and was a most startling item of news and one which this morning will be read in Bradford with much genuine sorrow. Junius Robert Hanna was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hanna of No. 72 Jackson avenue. He was born in Bradford and lived here all his life until a year ago last August when he went to Leland Stanford University as a student. He was a graduate of the Bradford High School, class of '99, and a young man of much promise. His age was 23 years. It was his intention to become an electrical engineer and he was making rapid progress in his studies to that end at the institution where he was a student.

A telephone message from the Era was the first intimation which the family had received regarding the fate of the young man and the shocking news almost completely prostrated Mrs. Hanna, mother of the young man. Mr. Hanna, father of the deceased, was on his lease near Rew City and it was impossible last night to communicate with him.

DIVORCE REFUSED.

Jury Returned Verdict in Hopley Case This Forenoon—Other Civil Court Matters.

The divorce case of Hopley vs. Hopley occupied the attention of the branch of Civil court presided over by Judge Bouton the first half of the week. Mrs. Hopley sought a divorce from her husband, William Hopley, alleging cruel and barbarous treatment and adultery. The jury after being out all night returned a verdict refusing the divorce this morning. The principals in the case are well known Bradford people.

Judge Cameron yesterday heard the labor claim suit of Patterson vs. Tyler involving the sum of $910. The jury this morning returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $124.

Fined $50 for Illegal Hunting.

On Sunday A. G. Farley, our efficient game warden and constable, made his first arrest of the season for violations of the game laws, and as a result there are fifty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents lawful money of the United States that will continue to circulate in this glorious land of the free instead of journeying to sunny Italy.

During his preambles through the woods Mr. Farley discovered one Tony Polambo carrying a gun. Such actions are contrary to the laws of this Commonwealth and therefore Mr. Farley insisted that Polambo preamble before Justice Knapp Monday morning. There Polambo learned that the penalty for hunting on Sunday was $25 and also that the penalty for a foreigner to hunt without first obtaining a license was an extra $25, and further that other incidentals in the way of costs, amounting to $8 85, were due and payable. Polambo willingly paid the amount when he learned that he could have his freedom on such condition.

Spring Millinery.

The most beautiful and artistic creations in spring millinery are ready for your inspection at my store. Place your order now. Style and skill combined satisfy the most exacting customer.

MRS. CARRIE CLARK.

The correct shirt collar and tie will be found at Lindholm's.

EASTER FITTINGLY OBSERVED

By the Churches and the Day was Made a Joyous One.

WEATHER WAS DISAGREEABLE.

Excellent Music Was Rendered by the Choirs and the Floral Decorations Were Beautiful and Profuse.

Although the weather on Easter Sunday was anything but pleasant still the churches in the borough all had large congregations and the services in commemoration of the resurrection of the Saviour were of great interest and joyful. Beautiful floral decorations graced the altars and inspiring music was sung. The MINER had been in hopes of giving a detailed account of each church service but is found impossible for various reasons, and therefore most of them are curtailed to a great extent.

ST. LUKE'S.

Large congregations attended St. Luke's church at the several services on Easter Day. The church was well filled at 8 a. m. when most of the communicants received the Easter communion. At the 10:30 service there was an unusually fine selection of festal music, embracing Tour's service in F, and the Easter anthem "Now Upon the First Day of the Week," by Monk, including recitative, soli, duett and chorus "Alleluia." The music was well up to the standard so long maintained at St. Luke's. The floral decorations at the altar were lilies, daffodils, smilax and ferns, ascending in clusters to a crown effect above the Altar Cross. Fifty were in the choir at the evening service. The offerings were for missions.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Easter was fittingly observed at this house of worship and the attendance, both morning and evening, was unusually large. A musical program consisting of suitable hymns and anthems was sung in such a manner as to bring many compliments to the choir and leader, Mrs. John Chapman. The pastor, Rev. W. A. Harris, preached two eloquent sermons, which with the beautiful and profuse floral decorations, lent much toward making the day joyous at this church.

ST. ELIZABETH'S.

The Catholic congregation were able to have but one service and that at 9 a. m., still at this time the church was crowded with worshippers and a service of joy was held. The Rev. J. F. Dugan spoke briefly on the resurrection, but his portrayal in those few words were beautiful. The church was tastefully decorated and the music was up to the usual high standard.

OTHER CHURCHES.

The services at the Baptist, Swedish Lutheran and Free Christian churches and All Saints' chapel, East Smethport, were made pleasing and joyful to the large congregations in attendance. The music was made special features at the different churches.

Exciting Experience.

Fifteen Kane boys had a hair raising experience a few days ago and they now consider themselves providentially fortunate that they were not all killed, or at least seriously hurt. They placed a large hand car on the James railroad, which runs several miles out of Kane. The road from East Kane runs down grade and the boys had no way of stopping the car when it began to gather momentum. Soon it was running at a frightful rate of speed and some of the boys jumped and these were bruised and scratched by their contact with the hard ground. The car jumped the track at a curve and the boys were thrown in all directions. One of them, a lad named Eddie Stophel, son of E. E. Stophel, a railroad conductor of Kane, was seriously hurt, but will recover.

A Word to Contributors.

Contributors to newspapers, especially those puffing their own line of business or occupation, should bear in mind that perhaps every one is not so interested in the particular thing as they are individually. If what you have to offer is not a news item of general public interest make it as brief as possible and then "boil it." Also remember to write and arrange your copy in readable shape. The average printer is a pretty good guesser and may be able to puzzle out what you are driving at, but it causes brain fag and takes time, and time is money even in a country printing office.

Horsemen Take Notice.

The imported Percheron stallion, "Toxique," will be on exhibition at Jones' livery Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon, April 24 and 25. Horsemen are invited to call and inspect this magnificent animal.

KANE PERCHERON HORSE CO.

Subscribe for the MINER.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Interesting Reminiscences of McKean County in Days of Old. Taken from the Files.

It has been very generally known in this place for some time past that Mr. J. H. Short, the editor of the MINER, was lying very ill, a victim of that dread scourge, consumption. Thus it was that the news of his decease did not come unexpectedly upon his many friends; nevertheless, it was a great shock to those whose love for him had given rise in their breasts to the most sanguine hopes of his rallying. But human hope, skill and devotion were powerless to avert the progress of the insidious disease which had fastened upon him, and after many weeks of patient suffering, he peacefully and resignedly passed away on Monday afternoon last at three o'clock. [Feb. 18, 1882.]

Mr. Bard was born in Smethport, Nov. 27, 1845, and was consequently thirty-seven years old at the time of his death. For the past twenty years he was closely identified with the interests of this borough and the county at large, having never left its confines for any length of time during that period, and was a constant and interested witness of its social, political and mineral development. In 1858 Mr. Bard entered the MINER office, then conducted by Mr. George R. Allen, as an apprentice and then began to acquire the skill, experience and ability which led to his future proprietorship of the paper subsequently. Shortly after the termination of his apprenticeship, Hon. Lucius Rogers became editor and proprietor, Mr. Bard being retained as a trusted employee. Following this, successive changes took place, Malone and Bard, Bard and Brother, and Bard and Barbour succeeding to its management, until in 1873 Mr. Bard sold his interest to H. F. Barbour, then his partner, and left it solely in the latter's hands. For a year or more following this sale Mr. Bard acted as mail agent on the McKean & Buffalo R. R., but finding that employment afforded no development of mind, and becoming restive under its monotonous restraint he repurchased the MINER and from that time, up to the time of his decease, was its editor and sole proprietor. In all his business enterprises Mr. Bard was universally recognized as competent and trustworthy. Much of the spice and racy humor of the MINER was due to his fertile and unextinguishable wit; his confessed aim as an editor was to speak from honest convictions of duty, and to carefully guard against misrepresentation or malice. He was fully aware of his responsible position, and was always modest and moderate in the use of its privileges and duties. As a politician Mr. Bard could not claim equality with many who surrounded him and solicited his favor. Not because of inferiority of intellect or want of foresight, but because his nature would not permit him to practice the petty acts which must deceive in order to succeed. He could not stab and smile, nor bend the knee to favorites of power. His heart and his actions went together. Candor, with him, was nobler than dissimulation, and baffled honesty dearer than successful guile.

In private life he was generous not simply in gifts of charity but in his thoughts towards men. He praised his friends, but never sought praise from them. He was not covetous of riches; if he could not win the smiles of fortune he never envied the prosperity of others. Wealth, in his estimation, was a means but not an end; it might purchase social patronage, gild a public charity or alleviate distress, but it could not make a man. True, generous manhood was not an incident of fortune; it had a lustre of its own—an inherent majesty which riches could not heighten or penury degrade. He will long be remembered in this community as a genial companion, a steadfast friend, a worthy citizen, as an honest man. He died a firm believer in the Christian faith and shortly before his death partook of the Holy Sacraments as a member of the Episcopal church. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his decease, and they have the sympathy of the entire community.

The funeral services were held at the family residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. McCandless officiating. A large concourse of friends and relatives had gathered together to assist in the obsequies, and the solemn service of the Episcopal church, and the touching and appropriate words of the clergyman were listened to with reverence, and with that subdued feeling which steals over the hearts of those who are in the presence of the dead they love. At the conclusion of the services a number of those present took the last opportunity of gazing upon all that was mortal of the deceased, when the pall bearers, Messrs M. A. Sprague, H. P. Brawley, G. W. Williams, C. S. King, W. D. Gallup and C. M. Capehart, members of the Masonic body, of which Mr. Bard has always been a been a loved brother, removed the bier to the hearse, and a sorrowful procession wended its way to Rose Hill cemetery, where the remains were lowered into the grave in the presence of the bareheaded mourners.

ODD FELLOWS ANNIVERSARY ASSOCIATION

Of Elk and McKean Counties Meets in Smethport Next Thursday.

MANY VISITORS ARE EXPECTED.

The Day Will be a Gala One for This Borough—Parade in Afternoon, Dance in the Evening.

The third annual meeting of the Elk-McKean Anniversary Association will be held in this place next Thursday, April 26th, under the auspices of Smethport Lodge, No. 339, and Smethport Encampment, No. 273.

The local brethren of the three link are making extensive preparations for the occasion and should the weather be favorable a large crowd is looked for. There will be a street parade in the afternoon in which about 1,000 Odd Fellows will participate. Following is the official program:

PARADE.

The parade will form on Main, State and Fulton streets at the following order: First division form on Main street. Second division form on Fulton street, right resting on Main. Third division form on Fulton street, right resting on south side of Main street. Fourth division form on State street, right resting on Main street. There will be four divisions as follows:

First Division—Clinton Elk, No. 34; Canton Bradford, 43; McKean Encampment, 266; Elk Encampment, 298 Smethport Encampment, 279; Kersey Run Encampment, 299; New Brockport Encampment, 304; Johnsonburg Encampment, 316.

Second Division—Tuna Lodge, No. 411; Duke Centre Lodge, 970; Derrick City Lodge, 1101; Rew Lodge, 333; Eldred Lodge, 164; Port Allegany Lodge, 259.

Third Division—Ridgway Lodge, No. 969; Wilcox Lodge, 1071; Brockport Lodge, 582; Bauzette Lodge, 988; Olympia Lodge, 967; St. Marys Lodge, 783; Johnsonburg Lodge, 268.

Fourth Division—Kane Lodge, No. 412; Ludlow Lodge, 1046; Hazelhurst Lodge, 22; Kinzua Lodge, 142; Clermont Lodge, 949; Mt. Jewett Lodge, 881; Smethport Lodge, 389.

The column will move as follows: Up Main to Marvin, countermarch to Holmes street, to King street, to Pine street, to Main street, to court house and disband.

The town council, executive committee and speakers will take part in the parade, following immediately the foregoing divisions.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held in the court house at 2:30 p. m. Invocation by Rev. J. H. Cooper. Address of welcome by Sheridan Gorton, Esq., of No. 389. Response by L. J. A. Lesser, president of association, No. 966. Singing by double male quartette. Short address by Prof. Bunce, of No. 412. Music by the band. Speaker of the day, Past Grand Master David Craft. Singing. Closing with music by the band.

The committee on credentials will meet in I. O. O. F. hall at 4 p. m. Business meeting of I. O. O. F. at 5 p. m.

At 4:30 o'clock there will be a fancy drill given by the Cantons at the Lyceum theatre. In the evening at the Lyceum a 10 cent dance will be given, music being furnished by Chadwick's orchestra. All are invited.

The Rebekah Degree will be conferred by Clara Rebekah Lodge Degree team, No. 48, of Kane, in I. O. O. F. hall in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Headquarters—Subordinate Lodges, I. O. O. F. hall. Rebekahs, Hose Co.'s parlors. Cantons and Encampments, Lyceum.

Dinner and supper will be served by members of Ideal Rebekah Lodge, No. 68, at hose house.

The marshall of the day is E. W. Strong of No. 389. The reception com. is composed of J. C. Cunningham, chairman; assisted by C. E. Bush, John Karlen, Carl Treff, N. D. Raymer, M. L. Egan, Edwin Bates, E. J. Klingensmith, Will Carlson and G. P. Schrotts. The St. Marys band has been engaged to furnish music.

Reduced rates have been secured on the railroads and special trains will leave Smethport late in the evening for nearby points.

For Sale.

A good team of work horses, wagons, sleds, harnesses and all that goes with a first class teaming outfit. Will sell in part or all together. Inquire of

JOHN EBBESPACHER,
Smethport, Pa.

Brahma Eggs.

Setting of fifteen, $2.00.

BURDETTE S. BAYLE.

Does the little one need new shoes? Try a "Maloney." Lindholm's.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Inquire of Mrs. Robt. Hamilton.

An Opinion Regarding the Compensation of Supervisors.

To the Editor of the MCKEAN COUNTY MINER:

Believing the reply of Joseph W. Hunter, Esq., to A. R. Cory, a supervisor of Keating township, Pa., as appeared in your paper last week, is not good law, taken as a whole, I hope no supervisor in the state will yield his right to receive the same compensation, per diem, in his respective township, that he could have received under the law as it stood before the said Act of 1905.

By said Act of 1905 it may be fairly implied that supervisors, as a board, should meet at least once a month. If they do so meet, and charge their township for the services, and such charge in the respective township is in accordance with the law as before said Act of 1905, it is likely the township auditors would allow the same, and should the auditors not allow such charges I firmly believe, on appeal therefrom, the court would. It is but fair that supervisors should receive pay for the time necessarily rendered, and for more than monthly meetings, if necessary, but put the supervisor to the burden of proving the necessity as his time increases above the required monthly meetings.

The supervisors in Keating township gave bonds. It seems good practice even though the Act of 1905 might be so construed as not to require bonds to be given by them. But however it may be as to giving bonds, it does not logically follow that because the supervisors are relieved from giving bonds that they are also relieved of their compensation for services in the performance of their duties as supervisors. The Act of 1905 has not repealed the right of the supervisor to receive a per diem compensation nor has said Act supplied any other compensation for the said services.

Nor does the fact that the construction of what may be included in "necessary expenses," when stretched beyond my imagination, permit a supervisor to take an occasional meal at the expense of the taxpayer, fully compensate the supervisor for services, when we take in consideration that paupers as well as criminals or other persons when held as criminals are permitted to take meals in like manner. Let us allow the supervisor what he has been receiving under the former provisions of the law; the legislator has not repealed the right to do so. It is easy to say that the legislature intended that a supervisor should act without pay the same as a school director, but one cannot examine the acts of assembly in each case without being convicted that there are entirely different constructions to be put on the law which allows a school director to receive pay from that which allows a supervisor to receive pay; with the school director the act forbids any compensation whatsoever for the services; that supervisors should receive compensation has been declared and the respective laws are radically different. It requires something besides silence to give the effect of one act to allow a compensation where a compensation has been expressly prescribed. Let us unite and use our influence in a compensation, as prescribed, without graft, to continue until the right to do so has been repealed.

Respectfully,

ALLAN OVIATT.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas, in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and brother, George Badger, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Circle, and a copy thereof be transmitted to each of the newspapers of Smethport.

LELLIE T. COLEGROVE,
JOHN STULL,
AUDIE STULL.

Pasture for Rent.

The King farm at Kings Corners, East Smethport, is to be turned into pasture for young cattle and cows, and those desiring to rent should apply to

GEO. W. KING,
East Smethport.

Wanted.

A cook at the County Home first of month. Inquire of Superintendent at County Home.

A "Princess" Suit? Yes it came from Lindholm's.

Subscribe for the MINER.

Aunt Cynthia Bray's Easter Decorations

By FRANK H. SWEET

[Copyright, 1905, by T. C. McClure.]

A NEW minister had come to slow moving, out of the way Spruce Hill, and with his coming had appeared a spirit of change and improvement. He was fresh from his theological course and eager with youth and love for the work. Hitherto the church had been to Spruce Hill a place of solemnity only to be visited at required intervals and as a duty. Now, under the ministrations of this young pastor, it gradually came to be felt that duty could be approached from daily directions, and not all of them were necessarily thorny and narrow.

Among other innovations were the Easter sermon and church decoration. The new minister made the announcement one Thursday evening after prayer meeting and added that he hoped all would be present and that the ladies of the church would arrange for a tasteful and appropriate decoration.

After service the women stood about irresolutely, looking at each other with blank, questioning faces.

"I guess you'll have to excuse me Mr. Kent," one of them said at last

"I'VE BRUNG THE MINISTER."

bluntly. "I ain't got any flowers, an', besides, I didn't know anything about decoratin'."

"Nor me," "Nor me," "Nor me," came in rapid succession and in evident relief from the other women. "Tain't time yet for flowers to bloom."

"Can't we find a few callas and Easter lilies and narcissuses and perhaps some other white flowers?" asked the minister, with less confidence in his voice.

"All the houses in the neighborhood can't scare up white posies enough for a buttonhole bouquet," declared one woman aggressively. "As for Easter lilies, I ain't never seen one, an' narcissus I ain't even heard of. The idea o' decoratin' a whole church this time o' year!"

"I've heard Mis' Bray speak o' narcissus," said a woman reflectively, "she that was the florist's wife, you know. An', come to think, she's likely a master hand at this decoratin' business. She has spoke o' seein' big city churches filled with flowers."

"Who is Mrs. Bray?" asked the minister quickly. "Perhaps she can help me out with this. Curious I have not heard of her before."

"Oh, I don't know," dryly. "Folks sort o' die away from the world after they go into the poorhouse. Mis' Bray's husband was for gettin' on, so he went to the city an' learned the florist's trade. For a time he done well; then his business broke, an' he died. An' his wife come back here an' lived up what little she had. After that there was nothin' but the poorhouse."

"Well, we will find her" eagerly. "Will you go with me, Mrs. Perry?"

"Why, yes; I don't mind if I do. Cynthia Bray was as much of a lady as anybody round."

The next afternoon the minister's buckboard stopped in front of the poorhouse, and he and Mrs. Perry alighted.

In answer to their knock a hard featured woman came to the door.

"Mis' Bray?" she repeated. "Oh, Aunt Cynthia, as we call her, is a good worker, so we keep her in the kitchen. I don't s'pose she's had a visitor afore in five years. Won't you come in?"

They entered. Five minutes passed; then a little old woman, with a deprecatory manner, stole softly into the room.

"Did—did you wish to see me?" she asked tremulously.

Mrs. Perry sprang forward in quick forgetfulness of the immeasurable distance which lay between her social position and the poorhouse.

"Why, you poor soul," she cried sympathetically, "how old you've grown! My hair hain't begun to turn yet, an' here your'n is perfectly white!"

"It's been a long time since you and I were young," answered the old woman gently. Then she colored with sudden remembrance and drew herself up stiffly.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" she asked.

"Come, Cynthia, don't talk that way," remonstrated Mrs. Perry. "You know farmers' wives are always workin', an'—an'—it's a good piece from our place to the'—

"Poorhouse," said the old woman calmly.

"Well, yes, poorhouse," deprecatingly, "but never mind all that. I've brung the minister."

"I don't think I've had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Bray before," said the minister, rising, "and yet I've called here several times."

"No, we haven't met," acquiesced the old woman. "I generally stay in the kitchen."

"I must acknowledge this visit is mostly a business one, Mrs. Bray," he said, resuming his seat. "You see, I am planning to have the church decorated for Easter, but the ladies of my congregation assure me that such a thing is utterly impossible. I have come to you as a last resort. Can you help me?"

The old woman looked from one to the other with a sudden yearning in her eyes. Then a soft flush began to steal over her face.

"It isn't easy to decorate without anything to decorate with," she said tremulously. "In the city we used to have palms and Easter lilies and no end of ferns and delicate things to work with."

"But there are the woods," suggested the minister. "I have seen lots of pretty things in my walks."

"Yes, the woods are beautiful indeed, here in the spring. I gather them from the hillside, while it is still snowflakes before any one else. I take short walks." Her face was still trembling, but into her eyes was coming an expression which Mrs. Perry remembered to have belonged to her old days.

"Do you mean for me to take charge of the decorating?" she asked.

"Yes, but of course with plenty of help."

He turned hastily and glanced through the window. Something rapturous in the expression on the old woman's face made him lose command of himself for a moment.

"Well, I shall need help in gathering the decorations," she was saying as he turned back. "There will be things to cut and bring home and boxes and boards to build up for the banking. There are some bushes along the creek that I can fix up to look very much like palms at a little distance, and that dark moss below the ledge will make a beautiful bank on which we can arrange the early white flowers which are beginning to bloom on the hillsides. But there," breaking into a low, joyous laugh, which apparently frightened her, for she stopped suddenly and looked about in a scared, tremulous sort of way. "I was only going to say," she went on deprecatingly, "that I haven't seen the church yet. I ought to go there first and look around."

"Of course. We will take you there this afternoon," volunteered the minister, beaming.

"And you can have my horse and wagon every afternoon if you like," added Mrs. Perry warmly. "Then there is my boy Tommy; you can have him to drive you an' to do your gatherin' an' bringin'."

The old woman's face was now absolutely radiant.

"It will be beautiful," she murmured, "like the world seemed when I was young." She was not thinking of the decoration now, but of the beautiful thing of not being forgotten. "God is good to have remembered me so lovingly."

The minister gazed at her a moment, then turned again to the window. "There will be no failure in the church decoration," he remarked to Mrs. Perry.

Nor was there, nor in the beautiful thing that had come to the little old woman. During the decorating she was like a different creature. When it was all over the minister went to her impulsively and grasped both her hands.

"I cannot tell you how much you have helped me," he said earnestly. "The decoration has been a perfect success, and it is all owing to you. But there is another thing I wish to speak about. My housekeeper is about to leave, and I need some one to take her place. Will you come and look after the parsonage—and me, too, for that matter?"

So the beautiful thing which had come to her was not of a day, but was to last through all the remainder of her years.

Burma Customs.

Two ceremonies in Burma mark when childhood stops and manhood or womanhood begins. The boys have their thighs tattooed and the girls their ears bored. The boring of a girl's ears is commenced with a needle, and the puncture is gradually increased until the tip of the finger can be introduced. The enlarging process is the one carried out in the Polynesian islands, where a native can carry a good sized knife hanging in the lobe of his ear. The ugliest mutilation is that of the Eskimo, who punches a hole in his cheek and puts a bone stud into it. The Burmese boy suffers great pain from the elaborate ornamentation of his legs, which are decorated in blue and red patterns.

Easter Eve in Italy.

On Easter eve the people of all parts of Italy play upon instruments and sing before the shrines of the Virgin Mother of Christ with the poetic idea of assuaging her grief for the death of her beloved Son. Italy pays great attention to the decoration of the churches, and the Easter decoration in Italy is probably more elaborate than in any other country. On Easter eve young men and women assemble at the churches and aid in their decoration, a collation being served on the completion of the pious work.

Egg Smashing in Rural England.

Egg contests survive in many rural parts of England. A popular game is that of egg smashing. Eggs are pitted against each other in a shell breaking contest, the owner of the egg that cracks the other taking the spoils home in a bucket for an omelet. In Northumberland if a man asks a woman for an egg on Easter and is refused he may take off her shoes and keep them until she pays a penalty. If a man refuses the egg to a woman, she snatches away his cap and holds it for redemption by a money forfeit.

Easter Eggs as Love Tokens.

In some old countries Easter eggs were beloved to have peculiar properties, and a maiden could awaken love in a man's heart by sending him an egg which she had got on Maundy Thursday and boiled on Easter eve.

MAGIC ON TAP.

It May Be Bought the Same as Dry Goods or Groceries.

Magic has become a mail order business. Chicago is the center of the trade in the United States. There is manufactured in Chicago magic enough to supply the Merlins of the world, and every week large orders for sleight of hand tricks are filled and sent off to the Philippines, Australia, Germany, England and France.

The times of Cagliostro are dead. Black magic and the delusions which belief in it made possible are things of the past. Conjuring has been lifted from the plane of witchcraft to that of pure legerdemain. It has become a white art, yet the world is not less eager to be deceived than it was in the old days. Yocanidea, the goddess of illusion, still reigns. This fact constitutes fully one-half of the unusual business of the magic shop.

There is not a trait known to the profession which cannot be bought, and society is full of people, young and old, who are eager to become magicians. Apparently there is no other kind of dust in the eyes which is so popular socially as this double mystery of sight and touch. Success is equally a matter of simplicity of apparatus and the performer's skill. Anybody can become a conjurer who has manual dexterity, personal presence, tact and fluency of speech. To become a phenomenon in this calling, however, requires, of course, phenomenal capacity.

The magic shop is an interesting place, full of curious apparatus and familiar objects which are all bewitched, subject to the spell of the magician's hand. Conspicuous among the collection is the famous orange tree of Robert Houdin, that piece of mechanism by which the "father of modern conjuring" gave Paris a genuine thrill a generation ago. As it stands upon the shelf the contrivance is nothing but an artificial orange tree, yet once, before the startled eyes of Paris, it burst miraculously into bloom at the wave of Houdin's wand, its blossoms became fruit, ripe oranges, which were distributed among the audience, and from the orange at the top two butterflies flew out bearing a handkerchief belonging to one of the spectators.

American conjuring, declares the man to whom the shop belongs, is the most original and inventive in the world. Its range is much wider than that of the marvelous Chinese jugglery, and beside the delicacy of its method the famous Indian jugglery is clumsiness personified.

Magic has certainly become at last "an art as lawful as eating," now that the world is linked by it, and the magicians in the various countries form a great brotherhood. The skill of Mago Merlin, of vast wit and a hundred winters, has given way to a magic no less subtle because more easily accessible and more readily understood.—Chicago Tribune.

Disappearing Hotel Towels.

"We lose money enough in stolen towels every week to board half a dozen porters," said a hotel clerk. "We never know exactly where they go, but they certainly disappear, and that right fast. If some of the people who take our towels had exerted their energies in a more laudable vocation they would have been rich many moons ago. There is scarcely a room in the hotel that does not lose a towel at least three times a week. Of course, we place several kinds—face towels, bath towels and just plain towels—in each one, and some one finds them so attractive that they are dropped into a grip and hustled out with the remainder of the luggage. When you figure that a good bath towel costs from 10 to 20 cents and other towels anywhere from 3 to 5 cents, you probably can estimate the dead loss to a hotel. It is very convenient to drop them into satchels, suit cases or trunks, and they are right handy to wrap shoes or other dirty articles of clothing in."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Keep Close to the Right Kind.

Whatever you do in life, make any sacrifice necessary to keep in an ambition arousing atmosphere, an environment that will stimulate you to self development. Keep close to people who understand you, who believe in you, who will help you to discover yourself and encourage you to make the most of yourself. This may make all the difference to you between a grand success and a mediocre existence. Stick to those who are trying to do something and to be somebody in the world—people of high aims, lofty ambition. Keep close to those who are dead in earnest. Ambition is contagious. You will catch the spirit that dominates your environment. The success of those about you who are trying to climb upward will encourage and stimulate you to struggle harder if you have not done quite so well yourself.—Success Magazine.

To Waterproof Boots.

Put a pound of tallow and half a pound of resin in a pot on the fire. When melted and mixed, warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor the upper leather will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, melt an ounce of wax with a teaspoonful of lampblack. A day after the boots have been treated with tallow and resin rub over them this wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. The exterior will then have a coat of wax alone and will shine like a mirror. Tallow or any other grease becomes rancid and rots the stitching as well as leather, but the resin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing cork soles. They will then be much warmer.

Flowers.

The instinctive and universal taste of mankind selects flowers for the expression of its finest sympathies, their beauty and their fleetingness serving to make them the most fitting symbols of those delicate sentiments for which language itself seems almost too gross a medium.—Hillard.

The dealer can tell you the merits of these goods better than we can explain them in an advertisement.

It costs you nothing to see them at the following stores:

M. L. ARMSTRONG AND M. E. KERR

LENT

Please examine the following list and see if there are not some goods on it that you would like for the Lenten season.

Mackerel, Boneless Codfish,
Lobster Sardines,
Shrimp Clams,
Salmon,
Kippered Herring,
Boneless Herring.

I have a nice variety of canned soups including Burnham's Clam Chowder. If entrusted with your orders I promise you the best possible service.

J. COLEGROVE,
SMETHORT, PA.
Next to Bank.

RAILROAD WATCHES

We make a specialty of railroad watches. He uses a special movement containing 21 jewels, one that runs with wonderful accuracy and is built to stand the wear and tear, smash and slam of the railroad business.

KERR
Main St. - Smethport

New Spring Styles in Shoes Gold Seal and Goodyear Rubbers.

Anderson & Carlson,
Smethport, Pa.
Repairing a Specialty.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Borough of Smethport for the Fiscal Year ending March 12th, 1906.

R. C. GLEASON, Collector, 1904 Duplicate.

Dr.		
To balance outstanding as per last audit	289 01	289 01
Cr.		
By exonerations allowed by Council	37 40	
By 6% added on above amt.	4 97	
By cash paid Treasurer Leumler	198 94	
By 5% commission on real amount collected	9 86	301 57
Due R. C. Gleason on above overpaid		11 56

R. C. GLEASON, Collector, 1905 Duplicate.

Dr.		
To amount of duplicate	3917 93	
To additional assessment	18 90	
To 6% added on $629.50 (amt. unpaid taxes Jan. 1, 1906)	31 03	3967 86
Cr.		
By cash paid Treasurer Leumler	3857 05	
By 5% commission allowed to taxpayers	149 39	
By 3% collector's commission on net tax collected ($857.07)	63 85	
By 5% collector's commission on tax collected at par ($508 41)	25 42	
By balance of duplicate (1905) outstanding	651 10	3307 81

CHAS. LEMMLER, Treasurer, in account with Smethport Borough.

Dr.		
To balance as per last audit	846 27	
To cash from Coll. Gleason 1904 duplicate	132 06	
To cash from Burgess Chas. McKean dog tax	40 00	
To cash from Burgess Chas. McKean licenses and fines	124 00	
To cash from Co. Treasurer Weaver licenses and tax on	570 59	
To cash from St. Com'r. New sidewalks	11 65	
To cash from Coll. Gleason 1905 duplicate	1937 45	
To cash from State Treasurer foreign insurance	68 18	
To cash from N. Y. & Pa. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	146 04	
To cash from Union Telephone Co.	46 75	3980 88
Cr.		
By paid police duty	900 00	
By paid St. Com'r labor and material for streets	1020 75	
By paid for lumber	857 76	
By paid repairs on police station	152 03	
By paid printing	37 70	
By paid Smethport Water Co water tax and repairing hydrants	820 00	
By paid Smethport Water Co hydrants	170 10	
By paid for hardware	91 75	
By paid drayage and hauling hose cart	32 00	
By paid health officer	80 00	
By paid physician, medicines and feeding prisoners	36 15	
By paid secretary and stationery	117 60	
By paid auditors	20 00	
By paid attorney	74 51	
By paid street lights and repair	304 69	
By paid road machine note and interest	112 55	
By paid Surveyor Lyon Bank St. sewer	85 70	
By paid insurance	80 00	
By paid Bank St. sewer (street manhole)	60 76	
By paid 2% commission on above disbursements	78 80	4018 68
Due Treasurer Leumler boro account		28 80

CHAS. LEMMLER, Treasurer, in account with Boro Bond Fund.

Dr.		
To balance as per last audit	870 02	
To cash from Coll. Gleason 1904 duplicate	85 99	
To cash from Coll. Gleason 1905 duplicate	1169 00	
To cash from County Treas. taxes	69	1598 20
Cr.		
By paid boro bonds 39, 41, 42 and 54	1000 00	
By paid interest on outstanding bonds	264 50	
By 3% commission on above disbursements	25 29	
By bal. due boro bond. fund, in hands of Treas.	306 41	1598 20

LIABILITIES.

Bonds outstanding 43 to 48 & 55 to 64 inclusive	4000 00	
Bal. due Coll. R. C. G. and Treas. Chas. L.	39 95	4040 86

RESOURCES.

Balance 1905 duplicate	651 10	
Balance in hands of Treas. Boro Bond Fund	306 41	
Balance sewer assessments old matter	222 17	1180 18
Liabilities in excess of Resources		3760 18

CHAS. LEMMLER, Treasurer, in account with Bank St. Sewer Fund.

Dr.		
To cash Bank St. Sewer Assessments	168 56	
To cash from borough fund	60 76	229 32
Cr.		
By order paid to apply on McCarty contract	225 00	
By 3% commission on real amt. disbursed from fund	3 28	
By balance in hands of Treasurer	1 04	229 32

And now, March 31, 1906, having examined the accounts of R. C. Gleason, Collector, and Chas. Lemmler, Treasurer, we find and report the balances as above stated.

A. H. KINDER,
H. E. RULL,
J. A. SWANSON,
Auditors.

Financial Condition of the Borough of Smethport.

MATURITY OF BONDS.

Sept. 1, 1906	$400 00
Dec 1, 1906	350 00
Sept. 1, 1907	400 00
Dec. 1, 1907	350 00
Sept. 1, 1908	400 00
Oct. 1, 1908	400 00
Oct. 1, 1909	800 00
Oct. 1, 1910	800 00
Oct. 1, 1911	800 00
Oct. 1, 1912	200 00
	4900 00
Assessed Boro Valuation	$250,562.00

MRS. LENA B. HYDE,
Sec'y. of Borough.

Hamlin Bank & Trust Co.
SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAPITAL - - $200,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS - $50,000.00

AUTHORIZED BY LAW

to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE

under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds or Corporations.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Business and Personal Accounts
respectfully solicited

OFFICERS.

HENRY HAMLIN, President.
ORLO J. HAMLIN, Vice-President.
RALPH E. BURDICK, Secy. & Treas.
GUY McCOY, Asst. Treas.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY HAMLIN,
ORLO J. HAMLIN,
RALPH E. BURDICK,
FRED D GALLUP,
JOHN FORBES.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome In Every Home.

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints; cures Constipation and Weaknesses peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, Dr. Kennedy has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that Favorite Remedy will do you good.

Send for a free trial bottle and booklet containing valuable medical advice on the treatment of various diseases. Write also for an "Envy Test" for finding out if you have kidney disease. Address Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y.

REMEMBER, the full name is Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y., and the price is $1.00 (six bottles $5.00) at all druggists in the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

A display of French Pattern Hats designed by Colliar, Virot, Lichtenstein.

Also pretty designs from Redfern, Carolyn, Rebrandt, Linn Faulkner and others.

Carrie Reilly Clark & Co
REILLY BLOCK, SMETHPORT

E. W. JONES,
(Successor to F. H. Noble)
LIVERY & FEED STABLE
Bennett House
First Class
at Reasonable
Prices
Directly Opposite
SMETHPORT

ACME
FLOUR
MY STOCK IS
Flour, Feed,
Wheat,
Oats,
Straw,
Middlings, Hominy,
Linseed Meal.
Goods Sold for Cash
Delivered Free
Water & Hill Sts.

Rooney's is the Place
to buy
Fresh,
Salt or
Smoked
MEATS
whether it be a quarter of a sirloin steak.
Fruit and Vegetables
I am always in the market
L. F. ROONEY

UNDERTAKING
IN ALL BRANCHES
TENDERED BY
SPECIALTY
SMETHPORT

A. [illegible]
LIVERY
FEED
Horses, [illegible]
ness [illegible]
Smethport

PATENTS

PROCURED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or photo. for expert search and free report. How to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc., IN ALL COUNTRIES. Business direct with Washington saves time, money and often the patent. Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at our Main Street, opp. United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASNOW

Armstrong's Reliable Jewelry Store

Is, as ever, headquarters for everything in the line of

Standard Jewelry.

If you wish to be ON TIME buy your

Watch or Clock

at this reliable establishment. Prices are right,

Stock is Complete,

Goods are the Best, there is your patronage is solicited.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa

HORSESHOE NO.

Having opened a general blacksmith shop in what is known as the Mullin Building, at the corner of Water and Franklin Streets, I am now prepared to attend to the business in my line in a careful and workmanlike manner.

C. J. VANBLAD.

READ AND YOU WILL LEARN

That the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice endorse and recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness; chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial, throat and lung diseases (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherrybark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes, that has any such *professional* endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula on the bottle wrapper is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous or harmful agents and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful ingredient in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native, medicinal roots and is safe and reliable.

A booklet of extracts from eminent, medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients mailed *free* on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BIG STORE.

Stands Like a Stone Wall

Turns Cattle, Horses, Hogs—Is Practically Indestructible

AMERICAN FENCE

Buy your new fence for years to come. Get the big, heavy wires, the hinge joint, the good galvanizing, the exactly proportioned quality of steel that is not too hard nor too soft.

We can show you this fence in our stock and explain its merits and superiority, not only in the roll but in the field. Come and see us and get our prices.

Also Barb and Smooth Fence Wire, Staples and Nails, Plows Harrows and Cultivators, Garden Tools, Garden Seeds, Paints, Oils and Varnish.

JOHN C. HAMLIN

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Thursday, April 19, 1900.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

—Sheriff Mitchell has twenty-three boarders.

—The Mt. Jewett furniture factory has begun operations.

—Several good catches of trout have been reported this week.

—Sam Ramer has a felon on his left thumb which is causing him considerable suffering.

—Glass is to take a 5 per cent. advance in price beginning April 25. The advance is due to the increased demand of this material throughout the country for building purposes.

—At the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday morning the Rev. W. A Harris will preach on "Walking With God," and in the evening the sermon will be, "The Day of Rest."

—The male quartet, composed of Messrs. Klingingsmith, Malcom, Gleisner and Cheesman, sang in the M. E church at the Easter services and will sing at the evening service next Sunday.

—Mr. Julius Brown and Miss Viola Schlabig, two well-known young people of East Smethport, journeyed to Olean last Saturday where they were united in marriage. They returned to this place in the evening.

—J. B. Kelley of Port Allegany, a former resident of Smethport, is at Mt. Clemons, Mich., undergoing treatment for rheumatism. Mrs. Kelley and son are staying with Mrs. Kelley's father, M. L. Armstrong, during his absence.

—An effort is being made to secure for rural mail carriers an annual allowance of $200 each for the maintenance of their horses. These carriers now receive $720 a year for 24 mile routes. Postmaster General Cortelyou has decided to recommend this $200 allowance. —Ex.

—An exchange says: "Men have various ways of carrying money. Grocers, butchers and millers carry it in a wad; bankers in clean bills laid full length in a pocketbook. Brokers always fold the bills once, doubling the money as it were. The young business man carries it in his vest pocket while the sport has his in his trouser's pocket, the farmers and drovers in their inside pockets, whether it be $50 or fifteen cents. Printers usually carry theirs in other people's pockets.

Filling a Full Glass.

At a race course the other day a sharper wagered $5 he could put more water into a black bottle than any person present. An individual present at once filled the bottle with water and passed it to the sharper, saying: "There; I think she's as full as she can get. If you can crowd any more water into her, mister, go ahead."

Without saying a word the sharper corked the bottle tightly. Then he turned it upside down and in the large hollow which is found at the bottom of most bottles he poured about a gill of water. "I'll trouble you to hand over the money," he said to the stakeholder when he had done the trick.

He received the stakes and coolly walked off.—London Mail.

Bottles.

Ancient bottles of glass, stone and metal have been found in many parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. Perfume bottles of glass have been discovered in great numbers in the tombs of wealthy ladies of Egypt. Many bottles, tumblers and other drinking vessels have been dug from the ruins of Pompeii. The most common bottle of the ancients, however, was of leather, the skin of a calf, goat or ox being taken off the carcass with as few cuts as possible and made into a receptacle for holding water or wine. The largest glass bottle ever blown was made at Leith, in Scotland, in 1747-48. Its capacity was two hogsheads.

Bad Habit.

"So you lost your position?" we ask of our young friend, who has demanded our sympathy.

"Yes; the firm told me I would have to quit."

"What reason was given?"

"I smoked cigarettes."

"Why, that seems hardly a sufficient reason for such drastic action."

"Yes, but I was smoking the boss' cigarettes, and he caught me at it."—Judge.

Matrimonial.

Three Germans were sitting at luncheon recently and were overheard discussing the second marriage of a mutual friend when one of them remarked: "I'll tell you what. A man what marries de second time don't deserve to have lost his first vife."—Life.

"The highways of literature are spread over," says Holmes, "with the shells of dead novels, each of which has been swallowed at a mouthful by the public and is done with."

Precaution.

Briggs—Does your wife laugh when you tell her a funny story? Braggs—Oh, yes! I always tell her beforehand that it is funny.

All the Fault of the Magpies.

I was one day [illegible] from a drive when I came on a solitary man in smile on a tree. It prevailed me to settle on two trees in succession along the drive, and then away. Slowly afterward three coincidences happened—first, a picture fell down; second, about half a ton of thick plaster fell from a ceiling in a room close to the dining room while dinner was in progress; third, the hot water boiler burst and a new one had to be put in. I make no remarks upon these curious coincidences, but it is a fact that they happened.

Three years ago I was on a motor car tour in Cornwall. One day I saw a magpie and had a bad puncture within an hour. Two days afterward, seeing another single magpie, I had a broken exhaust spring. The next day, I think, I saw another single magpie. I said to my cousin who was with me, "I wonder what is going to happen this time." The words were hardly out of my mouth before one of my driving chains broke and flew off the sprocket, fortunately without harm.—Country Life.

Presence of Mind.

Presence of mind is a quality much talked of, much honored and little cultivated. Yet, like most other good things in the world, it requires cultivation to bring it to any degree of perfection—for in very few cases is it a natural gift. Some people there are doubtless to whom it comes naturally and by instinct to do the right things at the right time and place, but they are few in number. Then, again, some people are by nature cooler headed than their neighbors and do not shout or otherwise become useless just when their services are required. But this quiet composure, though very valuable, is not quite the same thing as presence of mind. The latter consist not only in having your wits ready for use, but in knowing how to use them and being sufficiently calm and steady in mind to remember and turn to account that knowledge. From the earliest possible age children should be taught self control and the instinct of trying to remedy any mistake or accident they may encounter.

Two Lots.

"Madam," said the enumerator, census counting, as he laid down courteously and kindly to ask my questions. Unlike nearly every person I have met since I began this work, you have not treated me as if I were an enemy and as if you were determined to baffle me. You have given me all the facts in relation to your family and property. Your conduct meets my hearty approval not only as a government officer, but as a citizen, and, with your permission, I will ask you a question not down in my list. Are you engaged to be married to any one?"

"I am sir," he said the handsome widow, blushing and smiling.

"I feared so," said the census taker, with a sigh. And he put on his hat and went out into the cold world again, his faith in human nature restored, but his heart broken.

Japanese Swords.

"Japanese swords are the finest," said a swordmaker. "They are finer than the blades of Ferrara, of Toledo or of Damascus. The blades of Ferrara, of Toledo and of Damascus must bend into a perfect circle without breaking, and a pillow of down being thrown in the air they must cut it in two with one clean stroke, but the Japanese blade must do all that and more. The final test of a Japanese blade is its suspension, edge upward, beneath a tree. It must hang beneath the tree for twenty-four hours, and every lightest leaf that falls upon its edge must be severed neatly. One failure and back to the forge goes the Japanese blade again."

Envious Canada.

There is a great deal of gush about the charming and all conquering American girl. What is the truth about this much lauded damsel? The most attractive American is she who is educated abroad, who imitates the voice of the Englishwoman and the dress of the Frenchwoman and who uses the money accruing from Chicago pork or New York stocks to buy, so far as such things may be bought, the old world graces of speech and attire.—Canadian Magazine.

A Japanese Proverb.

A Japanese proverb worth remembering:

"He who knows not and knows not that he knows not is a fool. Shun him.

"He who knows not and knows that he knows not is humble. Teach him.

"He who knows and knows not that he knows is asleep. Wake him.

"He who knows and knows that he knows is a wise man. Follow him."

The Australian Native.

For hundreds of years, perhaps thousands, the Australian black has accepted the doctrine of a Trinity in heaven and the theory of evolution. In some respects he is far superior to his civilized contemporary, but he curls himself around like a dog and slinks to sleep on the bare ground at sunset. In the dark he is a veritable coward.

The Remedy.

"I am greatly troubled with kleptomania," exclaimed the fashionably dressed woman as she bustled into the drug department. "Now, what would you advise me to take for it?"

"Your departure, madam, by all means," replied the floorwalker, and bowed her to the elevator.—Puck.

Two of a Kind.

"You say that Faro Jim came to his end through contributory negligence?"

"Yes," answered Broncho Bob. "He showed down four aces in a poker game, an' two of 'em was the ace of diamonds."—Washington Star.

Great Provocation.

"You say, madam, that you were under great excitement when you struck this woman."

"Yes. She had just found the family Bible with my age in it."

The poorest people on earth are those who make the most of what they have and the least of what they are.

A Bret Harte Joke.

Sam Davis of Nevada once made a wager that he could successfully imitate the style of any living or dead poet and do it so thoroughly that the difference was not discernible and that the public, the press and the critics would not detect the fraud. As a result he wrote "Finley and 49," to which he signed F. Bret Harte's name. The joke was, put out in a publication entitled the Open Letter. It described an engineer who took his train through a snowstorm in the Sierras, dying at his post. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the poem was copied. "Finley and 49" was given a full page in Leslie's Weekly, with a portrait of Bret Harte, and described as "the best short poem of the decade." It was many years before Mr. Harte denied its authorship. The poem has since been incorporated in several books of popular recitations, notwithstanding Finley freezes to death beside a roaring locomotive furnace, with 150 pounds of steam up and two cords of wood within reach.—Success Magazine.

No Surprises in Dreams.

No one is ever surprised in a dream. A man dreaming is at one moment bathing in the sea and at the next moment soaring in a balloon, but the sudden and inexplicable change does not surprise him, nor is he surprised to meet in the flesh friends long dead, nor is he surprised to find himself doing deeds that really are beyond him. The reason is that dreamers have no memory. In real life to be pursued through the streets by a lion would be astonishing, but this accident would be accepted in a dream as horrible, but quite commonplace, the memory not being there to say that it is unheard of for lions to pursue one in cities. In the same way, in dreams, men are not surprised to find themselves ballooning because they don't remember that they were never up in a balloon before, and they are not surprised to find themselves conversing with dead people because they don't remember that these people are dead.—New York Press.

How He Remembered It.

When they met on Chestnut street after some months in which they hadn't seen each other the one chap told the other he had taken a little house in Germantown and was there with his lares, penates and coal-bill. "Come up and see me some evening—any evening. We're rarely out, you know, and, then, we have a telephone, so you can let us know when you're coming."

"I suppose your name is in the telephone directory?" queried the other.

"Well, no, not yet, as we've just got the telephone, but our number is—is—really it's funny, but just this minute I can't—it's something like— Ding it all, it's strange I forget that number, for just on purpose I multiplied it by two and doubled the result by four, so as to enable me to remember it, and I can't recall the first thing about it. Ever know the like? I'll write you the number."—Philadelphia Record.

Clothes and Conduct.

Every man and every woman feels the influence of clothes and appearance upon conduct. You have heard of the lonely man in the Australian bush who always put on evening dress for dinner so that he might remember he was a gentleman. Addison could not write his best unless he was well dressed. Put a naughty girl into her best Sunday clothes, and she will behave quite nicely; put a blackguard into khaki, and he will be a hero; put an omnibus conductor into uniform, and he will live up to his clothes. Indeed, in a millennium of free clothes of the latest fashion, we shall all be archangels.—London Chronicle.

Diagnosis of Headache.

"There are more than fifty kinds of headache," said a physician, "and sufferers from the more common forms may cure themselves by locating the cause and treating themselves accordingly. The more frequent forms are a dull pain across the forehead, due to dyspepsia; a pain in the back of the head, due to the liver; a bursting pain in both temples, due to malnutrition; an ache on the top of the head, as though a weight pressed on the skull, due to overwork; an ache between the brows just above the base of the nose, due to eye strain."

Stale Brains.

Of course there is no future for stale brains or for a man who stands still and ceases to grow. He is old who thinks he is old and useless who thinks he is useless. When a man has ceased to grow he begins to die, and many people are half dead at fifty, not because of their age, but because of their mental attitude, because of the way they face life.—Success Magazine.

What Happens.

In a written examination on physical geography one of the questions was:

"What happens when there is an eclipse of the moon?"

A boy with rather an admirable knack of getting out of a difficulty wrote the following answer:

"A great many people come out to see it."—London Answers.

The Honeymoon Over.

"No one comes to see me," said she wearily, "like they did before I was married."

"Speaking of that fact," said he, "I used to call on you seven evenings in the week at that time. But I am as bad off as you—I now have nowhere to go."

Too Much Levity.

Kilduff—For a bill collector young Dunn displays considerable ill timed levity. Skidmore—In what way? Kilduff—When he comes after an account he says cheerfully, "Did you want to see me today?"

A Rule For the Day.

Give us to awake with smiles; give us to labor smiling. As the sun brightens the world, so let our loving kindness make bright this house of our habitation.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Only as a Last Resource.

Luck is a good enough thing to trust to after you've done everything else to invite success.—Kansas City Times.

The Land of Pagodas.

Burma is the land of pagodas. From the summit of every mountain, of every hill or hillock, from above the cliffs and rocks and from among the woods of the islands of the broad Irawadi rise the graceful forms and gilded pinnacles of numberless pagodas. Often they are crowned by a golden htee or umbrella. Pagodas are rarely temples in the true sense. They are usually solid, tapering buildings placed over real or imitation relics. Close by, among groves of palms and bananas, are generally to be seen the carved and seven storied roofs of the kioungs, or Buddhist monasteries. Gay and light hearted as are the Burmans, they realize another and future existence as vividly as they do the present life, and the teachings of the great Buddha are ever present to their minds and influence them profoundly.

Other Objections.

"Gladly would I die for you!"

Her look of hauteur was maintained despite this plea.

"You are in error," she replied coldly, "if you think the color of your hair constitutes my chief objection to you."

The good night was brief and soon.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Big Difference.

She—How much do you earn a year?

He—About $2,600.

"But we can't live on that!"

"You asked me how much I earned I make about $20,000."—Life.

GOOD for OLD and YOUNG

August Flower keeps the children healthy and strong.
Full of vigor and frolic the whole day long,
So when Mamma needs more they rush off in high glee,
And shout to the druggist: "Please give it to me!"

¶Inability to get up brisk and fresh in the morning; lack of appetite, pallor, muddy complexion and poor spirits—these all indicate a disordered stomach and bad digestion—in adults and children, too. They also indicate the urgent need of taking Green's August Flower regularly for a few days.

¶It's a reliable old remedy for all stomach troubles, never fails to cure indigestion, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, and is a natural tonic for body and mind.

¶Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists

For sale by H. C. Wells.

ROCK W.

BOTTLED EX

L. K. H

PURE DRUGS AN

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L. K. H

Leading D

Opp. Court House.

It Will Cost Only One Cent

to buy a postal card and send to the New Tribune Farmer, New York City, for a specimen copy.

The New York Tribune Farmer is a Na Illustrated Agricultural Weekly for farmer their families and every issue contains matt structive and entertaining to every memb the family. The price is $1 per year, but l like it you can secure it with your own fa local newspaper, THE MINER, Smethport, bargain. Both papers one year only $1.50.

Send your order and money to

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER, S

STOP! READ! and F

And then go to

BROWNELL BROT

Where you will find a carefully and we selected stock of

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS a

AND A CHOICE LINE OF THE

FINEST GROCER

TO BE FOUND IN TOWN AT

ROCK-BOTTO

JUST A WO

—WE CARRY—

FURNITURE AND CA

In a large assortment and can please all cust

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CAKES, COOKIES, BREAD, ETC.

A COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIE

The Kean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS:—$1.25 per year, or if paid strictly in advance, $1.00 per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements published at the rate of $10o per column per annum, payable monthly. Our own position and no deviation from this rule. Extra charge for single insertion.

Reading notices, five cents per line for each insertion.

Legal advertisements, five cents per line for each insertion.

Cards, not exceeding one inch, $5.00 per annum.

Birth, marriage and death notices inserted free.

Executors' and administrators' notices, $3.00 each.

Address all communications to

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

Smethport, Thursday, April 19, 1906.

Political Announcement.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

EDITOR MINER:—I am a candidate for member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries. If nominated and elected, I will strive to represent our county with fairness to all and to secure only such legislation as will promote the best interests of all. I believe that many reforms are needed in Pennsylvania, and if elected, I will vote to secure and maintain them.

R. P. HARMONY.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 24, 1906.

N. M. Orr of Kane is a candidate for Member of Assembly, subject to nomination at the Republican primaries.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my candidacy for the office of Representative in the Assembly from McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican party at its primaries.

A. J. NORDSTROM.

Port Allegany, Pa., March 6, 1906.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

P. D. OSTRANDER.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 27, 1906.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

A. D. SIMMONS.

State Line Mills, Pa., March 7, 1906.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce that I am a candidate for Jury Commissioner, subject to the usages of the Republican party at the primaries.

LEON CURTIS.

Reading Twp., April 18, 1906.

FOR DELEGATE.

Major Andrew D. Burns, of the city of Bradford, is hereby announced as a candidate for delegate to the next Republican State Convention, subject to the rules of the Republican party.

Hon. John W. Cambell of Kane, is a candidate for delegate to the next Republican State Convention, under the rules of the Republican party.

The announcement of Samuel W. Smith, Esq., of Port Allegany, as a candidate for delegate to the next Republican State Convention, is hereby made, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

THE announcement of Leon Curtis as a candidate for Jury Commissioner, subject to the usages of the Republican primaries, appears in this issue. Mr. Curtis has served one term in this capacity and has proven by his excellent work in selecting jurymen that he is entitled to another term if merit should be rewarded by re-election. He is a young Republican who always has the best interests of his party at heart and he has many friends in this section who wish him success at the primaries and the polls.

THE directors of the Smethport Lyceum Company have just issued a circular letter to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity urging them to subscribe for stock in this company, in order that the debts may be paid off and the company put on a solid financial footing, and it seems to us that it is the duty of the people to respond liberally. It is reasonable to believe that if the paid in capital stock can be raised to $9,000 or $10,000 that the investment will pay not less than 4 per cent on the whole capital stock. The Lyceum is not only a great benefit but a necessity to any town like Smethport. The people who originally subscribed for stock in this company did so with the intention of benefitting this borough more than with the expectation of realizing large dividends from their investment, and if Mr. McKean is forced to foreclose they will not only lose all they put into it, but the town will probably lose its only suitable place of amusement. In view of all these facts this stock should be subscribed for promptly by our public spirited citizens.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1906.

While there is a temporary lull in rate legislation, the Marine Committee of the House is having its hands full with the hearings on the ship subsidy bill. There have been a number of prominent witnesses before the committee since the hearings were commenced last week. Former Chief Constructor Bowles, once of the Navy and now of the Fore River Ship Building Co., spoke in favor of the bill. He contradicted the testimony of Edwin Cramp, saying that while there was no difference between the price of English and American steel in American yards, steel was 25 to 30% cheaper in English yards than it was here. As American firms have at different times in the past underbid English firms in providing steel for English ships, it looks as though they had been selling fully a quarter cheaper abroad than at home. But Mr. Bowles is no longer an officer of the Navy. He is in the employ of a private ship building firm, and he naturally wants the subsidy bill passed.

There were a number of other witnesses and letters from interested ship owners, saying that if the subsidy bill was not granted all of the American-Pacific lines would be forced to go out of business. It was pointed out that the English and Japanese lines engaged in the Pacific trade received large subsidies, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars each, while the most that any of the American lines received was $12,000 for carrying the mails. As a matter of business, it was urged, this carrying trade ought to be saved to the United States and the only way of saving it was by a subsidy. Nothing has yet been done in the way of reporting the bill, however, and it is a question whether the Speaker will ever give it a chance on the floor.

It is a matter of some interest to all the people of the United States and especially to the people of the west, that the President has injected himself into the fight against the illegal fencing of grazing land on the public domain. There has been a law formulated by the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of a special commission, for the leasing of grazing lands to cattle owners in the west at a very nominal price. The income from the leases would pay for policing and seeding such parts of the range as needed it, and improving the watering places on which the cattle depend. But so long as the fences that have been illegally erected remain in place, it will of course be impossible for the small cattle owners to take advantage of the new law. The President however, has intimated his intention of giving the big cattle owners a reasonable time, say sixty days in which to remove the fences that they have erected in defiance of law at the end of that time if they refuse, to prosecute them vigorously.

In line with the law which will straighten out the fencing tangle of the west, it has been decided also to amend the laws under which western coal lands are being taken up. It has been generally understood for a long time that much fraud was indulged in to get these lands, but no one had any idea of the extent of the business till the Secretary of the Interior put the Geological Survey to work in conjunction with the Land Office to find out just where the western coal lands were and what measures were necessary for their protection. The Survey has now mapped roughly the larger coal beds of the west, showing that there are immense areas in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and New Mexico where there are great coal measures, much of it lignite but some good bituminous and some anthracite. Railroads and private companies have been taking this land by the thousand acres as "agricultural land" and paying for it at the rate of $1.50 an acre, whereas it should have gone as mineral land at $20 an acre at the lowest. The work of the Geological Survey has just balked one steal of $1,500,000 though much of the land in the vicinity had already been fraudulently taken up and worked out. Now there is being prepared county and township lines showing the location of the coal lands, and these will in the future be saved by the government with a saving to the public that owns them of several millions of dollars.

There has been a great scramble among the "friends of labor" in the Government Printing Office to keep the printing of the Patent Office Gazette from being let by contract to some outside bidder. This work is one of the most useless on which the Government Printing Office is engaged, but it furnishes a job for a great many employees and to have the printing done by an outside firm at a saving to the government would be regarded by the printers as little short of a disaster. The Patent Office Gazette is an immensely expensive publication and the illustrations are done outside the office anyhow. It is of use to a limited number of people who are directly interested in the patent business and the work of the office but it is the bane of Congressmen and state libraries who are forced to accept it and give it shelf room. It is quite possible if the contract is let outside the Printing Office that the edition will be cut down to the number of copies actually required, but such a change would be a great blow to the worthy "prints" who have for many years made a good living getting it out.

Abolish the Card of Thanks.

A gradual sentiment opposing the card of thanks, which almost invariably appears in local papers on the death of a friend or relative, is rapidly becoming apparent, says an exchange. To make public display of your grateful sentiments to persons who are visiting the sick and burying the dead and have only performed their duty, is at all times bad form and grates harshly on the nerves of a refined and sensitive nature. When persons visit afflicted or bereaved families, or otherwise render assistance, they do so with the kindest of intentions and are not looking for or expecting a public avowal of gratitude.

A sincere and personal expression of thanks is ever so much more effective and impressive, and accomplishes far more than a public demonstration in journals.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the post office at Smethport for the week ending April 14, 1906:

John Cramsie, Willie Easton, N. D. Lorimer, Miss Anna Lanning, Smethport Oil Refinery.

Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised." All unclaimed letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office two weeks from date of advertising.

J. C. GALLUP,
Postmaster.

For wet feet try a pair of Hood's Rubbers. The Lindholm Co.

Notice of Amendment to Charter.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, on the 17th day of May, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the approval and granting of certain amendments to the charter of "The Smethport Cemetery Society," and for a change of name of said Society to "The Rose Hill Cemetery Association," as set forth in the petition therefor filed in said court, agreeable to the provisions of the Act of April 29th, 1874, and its supplements.

GORTON & RICHMOND,
Solicitors.

Wonderful Alaska.

W. L. MacGowan, Supt. of Schools, Warren, Pa., who has travelled extensively in Europe and America, will conduct another private party to Yellowstone Park and Central Alaska, starting June 23rd. When asked to give the items of interest in the Alaska trip he replied:

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE ALASKA TRIP.

1. A Calm and Picturesque "Inside" Ocean Trip among superb island scenery one thousand miles each way. Free from Sea-Sickness.

2. Safe passage among thousands of icebergs and close up to large glaciers.

3. Schools of Spouting Whales and frequent views of seals.

4. Thousands of Snow Capped Mountains and ice-capped islands, down whose rugged sides beautiful waterfalls make charming pictures.

5. Indian Villages, Indian life, Indian industries, Indian totem poles.

6. Constant Daylight in the Klondike region during six weeks. You can read without artificial light at midnight as well as at noon.

7. The Land of the Midnight Sun is a land of flowers and fruits as well as a land of gold.

8. Gardens in Skagway or Sitka are as luxuriant as those at your home. Strawberries in the United States are no larger, finer or more luscious than those you will see growing in Alaska. Native raspberries and huckleberries will be served at the hotels.

9. The Means of Travel by the White Pass & Yukon Route are adequate, comfortable and almost sumptuous.

10. The Hotel Accommodations and table service are satisfactory and ample.

11. You Will Be as Much Astonished at the comforts of travel and living on our tour as you will be at the entrancing beauty of the scenery.

12. No Matter Where You Have Traveled, you will return loudly exclaiming, "THIS IS THE MOST SUPERB TRIP OF THE WORLD."

13. This Alaskan trip should be distinguished from the widely advertised Alaskan coast trips which take the tourists only along the coast and back over the same route. This is the only excursion that permits the tourist to see not only the coast, but the interior of Alaska, and extends 600 miles farther north than any other Alaskan tour. No other tour does justice to Alaska. Do not fail to investigate the differences; the others are tours along the southeastern coast ONLY. This tour is all of that and an additional 600 miles over the superb White Pass & Yukon Route to Alaska and the Klondike gold region.

This is not a public excursion. It is strictly a private party at extraordinarily low rates. Write to him for terms.

SEE THE GROWTH OF THE

People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League.

NUMBER WRITTEN TO.		GROSS ASSETS
January 1, 1904	650	$ 4,188.24
January 1, 1905	9,158	11,608.70
April 1, 1905	13,217	49,253.68
July 1, 1905	17,494	87,899.99
August 1, 1905	19,013	100,307.66
September 1, 1905	20,530	118,546.91
October 1, 1905	21,930	188,660.15
November 1, 1905	23,561	168,273.80
December 1, 1905	25,423	182,858.90
January 1, 1906	27,235	222,918.83

Claims Paid to Date, $36,343.00.

IT PAYS at the end of each Five Years from $125 to $1,000.
IT PAYS from $5 to $20 per week to Disabled Members.
IT PAYS at Death from $100 to $800, no matter how soon it occurs.
IT PAYS for loss of an eye, arm or leg, from $50 to $400.
IT PAYS for the loss of two members twice the above amount.
IT PAYS you if you live; it pays you if you are sick.
IT PAYS you if you are hurt; it pays the beneficiary if you die.

OUR PLAN:

THE ASSOCIATION ISSUES FOUR CERTIFICATES, NAMELY:

	COST PER MONTH	WEEKLY BENEFIT	PAYMENT AT DEATH	DOUBLE ACCIDENT	SINGLE ACCIDENT	DIVIDEND ENDS 5 YRS.
No. 1	$1.00	$ 5.00	$100.00	$100.00	$ 50.00	$125.00
No. 2	2.00	10.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	250.00
No. 3	3.00	15.00	300.00	300.00	150.00	375.00
No. 4	4.00	20.00	400.00	400.00	200.00	500.00

People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League.
Syracuse, N. Y.

CHARMING STYLES IN

WOMEN'S APPAREL

There is no reason why every woman should not be dressed in a becoming hat. We have a great many styles embracing the newest ideas of New York milliners. All the latest styles in spring coats for ladies and children.

Just received a new shipment of skirts. These are shown in Chiffon Panamas, Sicilians and Novelty Cloths, all colors and white. A beautiful and large assortments of waists, just in. Be sure and see them.

Mrs. A. E. Hinman.

McCoy's Drug Store

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Globe-Wernicke Book Case

Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pen.

COFFEE

Gilt Edge, Castle and Palmer House, **35c**

Penns Cafe, Sensation and Canister, **30c**

Emperor and Puritan **20c**

Black Coffee **10, 20, 22, & 35 cents**

We Can Please You. Give Us a Trial.

A. E. FOSTER & CO

Easter Wearables

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

The largest assortment in suits.

499 Styles in plain and fancy cloths.

Rain Coats for the little fellows as well as the big ones. Top Coats the same.

New Hats New Ties New Shirts
New Caps New Shoes

H. W. RUBIN, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

The Old Reliable Clothier, Furnisher and Merchant Tailor.

10 & 15c Ladies Home Journal Patterns 10 & 15c

Remember you may have free every month The Ladies' Home Journal Style Book. It is better than most fashion periodicals.

House cleaning time is here and we would like to call your attention to the fact that I can furnish you with

Curtain scrim at 10c per yd.
Curtain swiss at 15c per yd.
Dotted curtain mull at 12½c per yd.
Mull curtains at 75c to $1.25 per pair.
Lace curtains at $1 to $3 per pair.
White poles and trimming at 10c each.
Extension curtain poles at 10c each.
Telescopic sash rods at 10c per pair.
Window shades at 25 to 50c each.
Window shading, 38 to 48 in. wide, 20 to 40c per yd.
Shade rollers at 15c.

D. C. YOUNG

SMETHPORT, PA.

March 20, 1906.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES
IN

Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, &c

are now on hand. If you intend having anything done in the tailoring line now is the time to place your order before the rush is on. A trial will convince you that I am here to please you.

G. W. SHILLENN

THE LEADING TAILOR.

IF YOU LOOKING FOR

GOOD GOODS and HONEST DEALINGS

Don't forget to call on us for GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Don't forget to get a sack of our SEARCHLIGHT FLOUR.

Try some of Heinz's DILL PICKLES and a bottle of CATSUP and many other things too numerous to mention.

Also agents for LIPTON'S CELEBRATED TEAS and COFFEES. Also fresh BALTIMORE OYSTERS arriving daily. Finest in town.

Hagberg & Sherburne.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

WE CAN SUPPLY THEM.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY PROPOUNDED

EASTER NOVELTIES.

H. C. WELLS

The Lindholm Co.

RUGS RUGS

Our buyer in New York made a fortunate purchase in the rug line and his success will be passed on to you in the shape of a

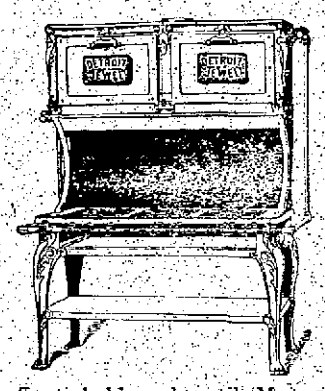
30x68 in. SHACKFORD RUG

in many pretty and attractive colorings at

98 cents each.

This price holds good only for the present supply for we cannot duplicate them. Secure yours at once.

The Lindholm Co.



DETROIT JEWEL GAS RANGES AT COST.

In order to reduce my very large stock of Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges I will sell any of them for their COST price. This offer to hold good until May 1st, 1906. To show you what a saving this means, the regular price of the six hole two oven range as shown above is $40.00, but the cost price is $30.63, a SAVING of $9.37. To anyone contemplating the purchase of a gas range this summer this is certainly a good opportunity to save a number of dollars. Come in early and see the line while it is complete.

H. H. REDFIELD

Hamilton Block Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport, as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, April 19, 1906.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—The ladies will be interested in Mrs. Hinman's ad this week.

—The W. C. T. U. will meet at the M. E. chapel on Saturday at 8 p. m.

—The Commissioner's statement will be found on the last page of this paper.

—The McKean County W. C. T. U. is holding its semi-annual convention in Bradford.

—H. H. Redfield's space this week tells of the merits of the Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges.

—At present Main street could be placed in fair condition for driving by the use of the big roller.

—For everything new and up-to-the-minute in dry goods consult the ad of Fry & Comes this week.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Croissant of East Smethport, on Monday, April 16, a daughter.

—John Forrest, who has been confined to the house for some time with a sprained ankle, is able to be out.

—One of Monheimer's this week specials are fine suits at a reduced price. His ad is in its usual place on this page.

—An exchange says: When Carnegie's spelling reform is adopted, "steel" and "steal" will be spelled alike.

—The Travellers' Club will hold a cooked food sale in L. K. Hogarth's drug store Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Rugs are always desirable for the home. The Lindholm Company are offering a bargain in rugs which no one should overlook.

—A special edition copy of the Illustrated North American has been received by the MINER. It contains among its valuable contents a fine picture and interesting sketch of Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., of Bradford.

—A Bradford Italian was arrested one day this week for making threats against one of the principal witnesses in the recent Italian murder case in Bradford. He furnished bail in the sum of $800 for his appearance at court.

—Isaac Arnett is in jail again. Last night his wife appeared before Justice B. L. Knapp and with swollen and bleeding lips told that her husband had threatened to kill her and that he struck her on the mouth and knocked her down. This happened on the street. Arnett was arrested by Constable E. W. Jones and after a hearing was committed to jail. He is under $600 bail. A few weeks ago Arnett was jailed, charged with stealing a revolver, but secured bail and has been employed about town until last night's escapade.

—The I. O. O. F. committee kindly ask the people of Smethport to decorate their places of business on Main street and along the line of march on April 26, in honor of the 87th anniversary of Odd-fellowship.

—W. L. MacGowan, Supt. of schools, Warren, Pa., who has travelled extensively in Europe and America, will conduct another private party to Yellowstone Park and Central Alaska, starting June 23rd. See ad in another column.

—Miss Ruth Oviatt has been engaged as organist at the Baptist church and will begin her work next Sunday. Miss Oviatt will meet the children for choir practice Friday afternoon at 4:30 and the adult choir at 7:30 Friday evening.

—At St. Luke's church on next Sunday the services will be at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and at All Saints', East Smethport, at 2:30 p. m. The 8 a. m. service will be omitted as Rev. Mr. McCandless will be at St. Matthew's church, Eldred.

—Bradford is figuring on a new ball ground in the heart of the city. The Woodbury property, not far from the historic Pig island site, has been found to be an admirable location and if satisfactory arrangements can be made a base ball park will be laid out.

—Regular services at the Baptist church next Sunday, preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. D. Ware, at 10:45 a. m. and Sunday school at 12 m. The Juniors will meet at 3 p. m. and the Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. followed by the regular evening service at 7:30 p. m.

—Monday morning excavating was begun for the new St. Elizabeth's R. C. church. In honor of the event a short service was held on the grounds by Rev. J. F. Dugan. Mrs. Andrew Reilly drove the pick into the ground and Mrs. Quirk turned the first shovelful of dirt and operations were commenced.

—The Mt. Jewett News has changed hands. R. M. Swisher, who for the past seven years has controlled the destinies of that paper retires and the Lundberg Bros. assume proprietorship. The new owners are experienced printers and will doubtless maintain the high standard to which the News has been brought under Mr. Swisher's able management. The MINER wishes the new proprietors success and hopes Postmaster Swisher may find a permanent home upon "the shady side of Easy street," as Mr. Swisher, himself, would remark.

—The snappers employed at the Tuna Glass Works went out on a strike about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The workmen stated later in the day that they demanded the scale in force in other plants in the Mountain district, which is considerable higher. About noon Manager Harding signed the scale and arrangements were at once made to resume operations at 4 p. m.—Bradford Era.

—The Good Friday services were largely observed in this town. There was the usual large congregation at St. Luke's for the three hours service, and at 4 p. m. the church was well filled with children for the Story of the Cross. The rector's sermons on the Seven Words took up some present day subjects affecting the Christian faith and life. There were thirteen baptized on Easter Even.

—The chicken supper and dance given under the auspices of St. Elizabeth's congregation at the Lyceum Monday evening proved to be a social as well as financial success. Over 250 persons took advantage of the early supper and the ladies who had the supper in charge are to be congratulated upon the excellent repast given and the manner in which it was served. The dance was participated in by a large assemblage of young people who enjoyed themselves until a late hour. The music was furnished by Chadwick's orchestra and this organization was given many flattering compliments.

—Mayor Kirkland of Wilkesbarre has just put into effect an ordinance to protect the morals of girls. In the future no dance can be held in that city until a license is obtained. Five reputable citizens must vouch for the standing of those proposing to hold the dance. Girls under 18 years of age will not be permitted to attend the dance unless attended by parents or guardians. A policeman will be in attendance to see that all the provisions of the law are enforced. The mayor says the law will be a good thing. His experience is that the cheap dance halls are the cause of the downfall of many girls.

—Thomas C. Anglun, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Anglun of No. 9 West Corydon street, died at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday morning at the New Bradford hospital, after a week's illness of a complication of ailments. Deceased was 29 years of age and had been a resident of this city for the past 27 years. He was well known and had a great many friends, who greatly regret his death. He is survived besides his parents, by three sisters, Mrs. D. L. Mallory and the Misses Mary and Gertrude Anglun, all of this city; and three brothers, John Anglun of California, and Charles and William Anglun of this city.—Bradford Star. The young man was well known in Smethport where he resided a number of years ago while his father, James Anglun, was county commissioner. Many Smethport young men and women will recall with sadness memories of their schoolmate, "Tommy" Anglun.

Suggestions for Trout Fishing.

Those who have been unsuccessful fishermen in the past will no doubt be interested by the secrets disclosed by the following: "In the small swift-running brooks that tumble over tracks and sunken tree trunks where the water swirls in foamy circles, the tackle should be of the lightest and daintiest description—a four-ounce, eight-foot rod that is not too long and getting everlastingly entangled over-head; that is easy to guide through brambles and laurel bushes—such a rod is invaluable. Have the line to match—the thinnest and lightest in weight; also have the reel very small, with a stiff click to retard any rushes under low branches and fallen logs. Trout always dart off, if possible, to hiding places where it is difficult to dislodge or get at them. The best leader for this fishing should be very fine indeed, and only three feet long, as it often happens that the tip cannot be raised because of overhanging branches and a long leader cannot be reeled in close enough to get the net under the fish. A willow net with rubber ring to fit on the wrist is advisable; especially so when the fish run to a good size, of from 10 to 15 inches and it often happens that when such a fish is hooked there is no place in sight where one can lead them out of the water on the beach.

The hook cannot be too small, and a liberal number should be supplied, those tied to a fine shell of the same thickness as the leader. This completes the outfit. It is a great mistake to use split shot to sink the worm. The bait should at all times float on the surface like a fly. Trout always rise to a worm (and will never follow it to the bed of the brook, even in deep water,) providing the angler is out of sight.

In baiting the hook never put on a great bunch of three or four worms; it is not half as effective as a small single live worm. With a big bunch some time must elapse before the fish swallows it and then if a small fish is landed he has to be killed to extract the hook. Large fish will swim around a bunch of worms as if doubtful about touching it because in nature no such things happens, whereas a single worm only half impaled on the hook with tail wriggling around arouses an instant desire to seize it quickly. To properly hook a worm it should be worked right over the hook until it is nearly covered. That will nearly insure the barb's piercing the lips instead of the hook being swallowed.—The Outlook Magazine for April.

Hotel for Sale.

The hotel property on Water street, this place, known as the Peiroe House. This hotel has recently been extensively repaired and is in good condition. For particulars call on or address

ANDREW NESS.

Personal Mention.

Miss Tavia Raymer is the guest of friends in Pittsburg.

Mrs. C. W. Schiffler was shopping in Olean last Saturday.

Mrs. Thos. Baban of Colegrove was a Smethport visitor on Monday.

Paul McAllister of Colegrove spent Sunday with his sister in this place.

A. L. Colegrove was down from Mt. Jewett last Friday greeting friends.

Col. and Mrs. M. M. Gillette are passing a few days with relatives in town.

Mrs. D. M. Sheehan of Mt. Jewett was the guest of friends in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Andrews of Ronette spent Easter in town with relatives.

Mrs. Lawrance Hopper and daughter, Alberta, of Mt. Jewett visited in town yesterday.

Miss Alice Hollerna of Angelica, N. Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. R. Henderson.

Mrs. F. E. Baldwin of Austin was the guest of relatives in town the latter part of last week.

Miss Anna McCarty of Hazelhurst passed Sunday with Miss Alice Irons of East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Park returned Tuesday from Pittsburg, where they had been visiting relatives.

Misses Eva and Hazel Hopper have returned to their home in Mt. Jewett from a few days' visit with friends in town.

A. J. Nordstrom of Port Allegany, candidate for representative to the State legislature, was greeting friends in town yesterday.

Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Harris are visiting in Middleport, Medina and Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Harris will arrive home on Saturday evening.

Two Titles.

An American father had two daughters, and when he died he left each of them a large fortune. One of them said to herself, I like society, I like titles, and as there are no titles in America I will cast my lot in foreign lands. As she was rich and attractive, it was not long before a titled gentleman from France offered her his hand in marriage. She accepted, the marriage ceremony was performed and she went with her titled husband to Paris, opened a palace, and went in for all the enjoyments of French society.

We shall not speak of the many troubles which befell her and the distress which her titled husband brought upon herself and members of her family in America. But the upshot of it is that the count has spent up to this time something like $8,000,000 of her estate, and besides has so outraged her feelings by his attention to other women that she has brought suit for divorce.

The other daughter said, I love the simple life best, and I will consecrate myself, my talents, my mind, my womanhood and my fortune to the good of humanity. From that day she has found her pleasures in doing good. She has never been ostentatious: she has never paraded herself before the public; she has found no time for the frivolities of society, for she has been too busy in good works for such diversions. If she had any desire for a title, save that which belongs to every true American woman, the public at least had no evidence of it, and yet she has a title. She is known throughout the length and breadth of the land as our uncrowned American queen, and that title, which has been voluntarily bestowed upon her by the American public, is a title of honor more rich and worthy than any which has been gained by inheritance or marriage.

Which of these two titled women do our American girls most admire? And which has had the happier life?—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

For Sale.

"Spring Hill Farm Jerseys" bull calves for sale from 6 to 18 months old. For pedigree and price inquire of E. G. Dusenbury, Portville, N. Y.

Whitcola, the great shoe, glove and clothing cleaner at Fry & Comes and J. Colegrove's.

If you want the best it is a "Korrect" Skirt. Ask Miss Walsh at Lindholm's.

At MONHEIMER'S

Wonderful Values IN Men's Clothing

$15, 16 and $18 SUITS **13.50**

Cut from finest Worsteds in all the new effects. Every thread guaranteed pure long staple worsteds. The handsomest styles that the New York tailors are making. Single and double breasted coats with new lapels, vents and shoulders.

At above REDUCTION for one week only.

Wm. Monheimer.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 & 15c — ARROW COLLARS 2 for 25c

FRY & COMES.

HOUSE CLEANING DAYS ARE HERE.

"Sing a song of cleaning house,
Pocket full of nails;
Four and twenty dustpans,
Scrubbing brooms and pails."

The spring re-arranging creates a need for new things—new Carpets and Rugs, new Shades for some of the new rooms, dainty Lace Curtains and new Draperies for the doors and archways's etc.

For these replenishings we want you to see our stock. Splendid values and plenty of variety await you.

Attend to these needs now—now while the assortments are complete.

CARPETS

Ingrains 30c to 75c per yd. Pro Brussels, 80c. Tapestry Brussels, 75c to $1.00. Body Brussels, $1.25. Velvets, $1.15. Axminsters, $1.15 to $1.35.

RUGS

Tapestry Brussels, 9x12 ft., $16.50; Axminsters and Body Brussels, 9x12 ft., $25.00.

MATTINGS

Japanese, 20c to 35c; Grass, 30 in., 35c; 36 in., 38c.

OIL CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS

Oil Cloths, all widths, 30c sq. ft.; Linoleums, 2 yds. wide, 60c to 85c sq. yd.

LACE CURTAINS

Nottingham, 50c to $3.30 per pair; French Bobinet, $1.50 to $7.50; Mull, 50c to $1.50.

PORTIERS

All the leading colorings, $1.90 to $5.75 per pair.

WINDOW SHADES

White, ecru and several shades of green, 10c to 85c; extra sizes, 48 in. wide at $1; 54 in. at $1.25.

CURTAIN POLES

White Enamel or Polished Oak, 10c to 85c each. Poles by the foot if you want extra lengths.

THREE INTERESTING ITEMS JUST ARRIVED—Ladies' Lingerie Waists, $3.90 to $6.75. Elbow Length Black Kid Gloves at $2.50. Monarch and Cluett Shirts for Men, $1.00 to $2.00.

FRY & COMES

HOLMES & GILFILLAN

SMETHPORT PENN'A.

LUMBER YARD.

BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.

Brick, Cement, Lime, Wall Plaster,

Sewer Pipe, Ruberoid Roofing.

Wagon Repairing, Carriage Painting,

Custom Sawing.

Cash paid for good merchantable logs.

Holmes & Gilfillan.

PRILL BRADFORD, PA. PRILL

PRILL'S Reduction Sale is on. Reducing stock before inventory. Great bargains in every line. Now is the time to buy Diamonds and Watches.

7 MAIN STREET PRILL BRADFORD, PA.

Bell Phone 473.

Easter Sunday In the Catholic Capital

THE great feature of the Roman Easter is the pontifical high mass in St. Peter's, attended by thousands of persons of every nationality and every walk in life. The great temple on this occasion, decorated with a wealth of flowers and greens and filled with brilliant robes and uniforms, is a triumph of beauty and splendor.

In a draped tribune at one side of the main altar are the ambassadors, ministers and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the holy see, ablaze with decorations and colored ribbons, while throughout the church and on the square Swiss guards and other papal soldiers are stationed. At 10 o'clock the order to present arms is given. The Swiss guards raise their halberts high in front of them as the head of the procession moves into the church. Marching in front is a platoon of soldiers. Then follow the various officials of the pope's household in clerical attire—priests of different ecclesiastical grades, heads of monastic orders, mitered abbots and monks.

Now the sovereign pontiff appears, seated on a throne which is carried high above the heads of every one by servants of the Vatican clad in scarlet silk and bearing the platform on which the pope's chair rests upon their shoulders. Beside the throne walk high dignitaries of the papal court, holding in their raised hands huge white bunches of ostrich plumes, which they wave gently to and fro. The pontiff is attired in white, his toga being of a soft material that clings to the body. Upon his head he wears the emblem of his power, the glittering tiara. As he passes through the throng of people he bestows the benediction upon all present, his uplifted right arm making the sign of the cross continuously, while his lips pronounce the grand words of peace. The pious people receive this benediction kneeling,

THE POPE BLESSING THE WORLD.

but when the pope has passed they rise and cheer him, waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

The high mass following upon the grand entry is conducted with all the pomp and circumstance the church of Rome has at command for festive occasions. After church is over the pope is carried back to his residence with the same ceremonies that marked his entry.

The paschal celebrations in the Eternal City in the times when the pope reigned supreme over the seven hills and "blessed the world from the loggia of St. Peter's on Easter morn" were more impressive than those of today.

"I witnessed this spectacle in 1869, when I was a boy," says a widely traveled American, "but its grandeur is still fresh in my mind. I remember that our party repaired to St. Peter's place at daybreak. The immense square was thronged with a dense mass of natives, exchanging voluble greetings, and strangers who, like ourselves, watched the incidents of the day with the impatience born of expectancy. The greater part of the papal army was drawn up in the center. The regiments had donned their most showy uniforms, and the standards struggled bravely with the morning breeze. Presently deep silence settled over the immense assemblage. Noiseless, followed by a retinue of brightly attired prelates, had appeared in the loggia. The sunbeams played carelessly about the glittering tiara on his brow, and the kindly face of the pontiff expressed love and compassion. Now he stretched forth both hands as if to place them on the 10,000 heads below and in a loud voice pronounced the world's blessing, 'Benedicat vos.'

"'A moment later the cannons of the 'Mole of Hadrian' in the castle of St. Angelo carried the glad tidings abroad, the various bands in the square struck up the 'Te Deum,' and the crowds broke forth in jubilant 'vivas.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Agriculturist.

"What you buryin' your Easter eggs for?"

"To grow some more. Didn't you never hear of a egg plant, goosie?"

PISO'S CURE FOR
25 CTS. 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

JAPAN'S EASTER EGGS.

Triumphs of Art Are These Symbols of Spring.

In Japan, where the coming of spring and the bursting into bloom of the cherry trees are made the occasion for an annual festival, the eggs of the Australian ostrich are greatly in demand as an important feature in the joyous festival. It is a far cry indeed from our travesty of an Easter egg, whose pure, delicate surface is actually disfigured by cheap dyes and crude, raw designs, to the exquisite works of art that the Japanese artist puts upon the market to welcome the spring. The Japanese artist always works as if imbued with the thought that God is everywhere.

Nothing that the nimble brown fingers touch is ever slighted, and upon the oval surface of these large eggs the Japanese artists lavish a very wealth of artistic efforts. The natural tint of the egg, a grayish blue, is often retained, and fairy landscapes are traced upon this background, which blends exquisitely with the blue of the sky, distant mountains or tiny lakes and rivers. Again, the egg will be tinted all over by the artist, and the designs are then chosen with great care relative to the ground color. Some of the most expensive eggs decorated in Japan are those which simulate specimens of cloisonne ware.

Such an egg, gorgeous in gold leaf and rare pigments and inclosed in a wonderfully carved ivory box, was once designed by an obscure artist and sent to the mikado, long years ago, just as the cherry trees were bursting into bloom. The royal recipient sent an immense sum of money to the artist as a mark of his appreciation and ordered him to leave the little country village where he had toiled unknown and come to the imperial city, and honor and great renown became his through long years.

Many and various are the designs on the Japanese eggs—dancing geishas and grinning devils, wistaria covered tea houses, with a geisha smiling coy welcome from the tiny porch, and stately temples presided over by solemn, sad eyed Buddhas, flowery landscapes smiling under sunny skies and lofty mountain peaks wrapped in lowering clouds. All the varieties of Japanese landscape and all the vicissitudes of Japanese life are portrayed on these eggs of the artist in Japan.—New York Tribune.

THE PASCHAL KISS.

Russia's Characteristic Salutation on Easter Morning.

Easter salutations among the Russians are characteristic. The "Easter kiss" is one of the chief observances. On meeting friends, relatives or even mere acquaintances on Easter morning it is the custom to exchange the same greeting that passed between the priest and people on the "Great Sabbath" service. This is repeated three times in succession; the friends kiss each other and exchange red eggs, of which a pocketful are carried for this purpose.

Strictly, religious people make it a rule to kiss the first person they meet on Easter morning outside their own doors, whether this be a stranger or a friend, of high rank or of low. The Emperor Nicholas I. observed this rule with such fidelity that he once so honored a common soldier, who, in addition to his humble station, had imbibed more vodka than was good for him. At another time this high honor of the touch of the lips of the great czar fell to the lot of a poor beggar woman, who was as much terrified by her good fortune as though it had been a sentence of death.—Atlanta Constitution.

An Odd Easter Festival.

An odd Easter observance was arranged by the management of the Hotel Majestic in New York for its guests and friends last Easter Sunday, says the New York Times. Some 400 guests and their friends assembled in the foyer. A barnyard scene on a large scale, with chickens, ducks and rabbits, had been fitted up, and there was a good sized rustic house with straw roof, in which a choir of eight adult voices and a boys' surpliced choir of ten voices sang a number of Easter hymns. On every piano in the foyer were hung two bird cages, with a canary in each cage, and these sang all during the festival. An organ, chimes and orchestra furnished Easter music.

When the Bells Go to Rome.

In Catholic countries in the old world the bells are not rung during Passion week, and the belief still lingers among the peasants that they have gone to Rome to be blessed by the pope. "But they return on Easter morning, bringing presents of scarlet eggs from the holy father to his good children. The joy bells come back first, and the angels, drawn from heaven by their joyous peals, fill the egg baskets of the good children. The death bells come back also, but bring nothing, for Easter is full of joy only. So in the Easter of the children the bells tell of the joy and the eggs of the gifts of love Christ brings to the little ones."—Chicago Tribune.

Easter Hares In Warwickshire.

In Warwickshire if the young men can catch a hare and bring it to the parson in the morning of Easter Monday he is bound to give them 100 eggs and other presents. As hares are uncommon there this time of year, the prize is seldom claimed.

If the Wind Is In the East.

If the wind is in the east on Easter, it is regarded in some places as a wise plan to draw water and to wash in it, as by this means one will avoid the various ills from the east wind throughout the year.

EMIL THAMM,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Cigars.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer

The Easter Lilies at Christ's Tomb

LONG ago, as Easter emblems,
Bloomed the lilies, tall and white,
Pure and stateliest of flowers,
Gleaming with celestial light.

Wan, as if with prayer and fasting,
Pale with watching by the dead,
Near a garden tomb they lingered,
Low before it bowed the head.

TOUCHED THE SWEET, THE MYSTIC LILIES.

For the angels' silent fingers,
As they softly waited there,
Touched the sweet, the mystic lilies
Lovingly, with tender care.

While the world in solemn stillness
Watched the coming of the day
Of that first, that ancient Easter
When the stone was rolled away.

And when morning dawned resplendent,
And on earth its glory shed,
Pealed the lily bells in triumph,
"Christ is risen from the dead!"
—Christian Work.

Eastertide in Billville.

There are numerous angels pictured on the Easter cards, but they are all scantily clothed, and not one of 'em wears a twelve dollar hat.

Times are not exactly as flush as they might be, so yesterday we took our rifle and killed four jay birds for our wife to trim her hat with.

There is just this about it: These Easter trimmings not only cover the ground, but certainly fill the bill.

We have been kept very busy of late. We are running an Easter millinery establishment in connection with our newspaper.

We have sold enough Easter lilies this season to pay off the mortgage on our mule.

The Easter weather is so clear and beautiful you can see a bill collector approaching a quarter of a mile away.—Atlanta Constitution.

Origin of the Easter Egg.

The custom of Easter eggs is one of ancient origin, being derived from the Greeks and Romans, who employed eggs, and undoubtedly colored eggs, as accessories for their pagan festivals. At any rate magical powers have always been ascribed to eggs in times gone by, and Cesarius von Heisterbach, who wrote in the middle ages, tells many stories of bewitched eggs. They were said to be able to fly of their own accord toward the sun, and a certain celebrated egg was believed to have been laid by a rabbit, which egg when hatched produced a basilisk.

An Appropriate Hymn.

Hasty or unwise selection of hymns has caused more than one minister serious mortification. A minister in an eastern city had charge of the Easter programme in the Sunday school of his church. Each child present was to receive an Easter egg, and when it came time for this part of the programme the minister rose and said:

"We will now sing 'Awake, My Soul, to Cheerful Lays,' after which the Easter eggs will be distributed."—Lippincott's.

Easter Monday In Bulgaria.

In Bulgaria young men and women meet on Easter Monday, congregating in the churchyard attired in holiday dress, and indulge in social games. If during these games a girl allows her handkerchief to be taken away by a young man this is a sign of a proposal and acceptance. The next day her parents send a jug of wine to him as a token of their approval.

An Egyptian Easter Egg.

A very rare specimen of egg decoration, as it was practiced in Egypt, is shown in the Detroit Museum of Art. The etchings on the shell follow the same general design as do the paintings of men and animals recently found in Cairo.

THE MINER and
Tri-Weekly Tribune
one year for
$1.75 IN ADVANCE.

A KANSAS EASTER.

Handel's "Messiah" Sung Every Year by Four Hundred Swedes.

At Lindsborg, [illegible] town, the center of a Swedish colony in Kansas, the annual Easter event which the sturdy farmers and their housewives look forward to is the singing of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," by a chorus of 400 trained voices, accompanied by an orchestra and a three-manual pipe organ which cost $3,000.

The oratorio brings to the little village of Lindsborg, with a population of 2,000, at least 10,000 people during the event. In this same little town Miss Lillian Nordica once gave a recital to an audience of 2,500 people. All this has been made possible and successful by the perseverance and toil of the colonists.

The Swedish colony was founded in 1867 by Dr. Olaf Olson, who had been a minister in his native country and who, with his friends, purchased 20,000 acres in the Smoky Hill valley to found a Swedish colony—a colony that was to have no saloons and that should be without vices. Today the Lindsborg church has 3,000 communicants.

Dr. Olson heard "The Messiah" sung in England. His people were a singing race. He returned to the colony with the idea of making the singing of the oratorio an annual event at Eastertide in honor and glory of the resurrection. It would be something to inspire his people. He talked with the settlers of the Smoky Hill valley. They gave from their meager savings to bear the expense. Mrs. Carl Swensson drilled the first chorus of forty voices. The soloists came from Rock Island. The first oratorio was a success. Seven years ago an auditorium was built with a seating capacity for 4,000. It was predicted that not enough people could be assembled to fill it, but it has been crowded every year since it was built.

The days that the oratorio is given the visitors travel to Lindsborg by train and by wagon. Farmers with their families drive twenty and thirty miles to hear the chorus.—Chicago Tribune.

EASTER IN GERMANY.

Quaint Customs Observed on the Great Baronial Estates.

In Germany some quaint Easter customs are observed by the peasantry. At sunrise on Easter morning one is awakened by the servants on the great estates singing Easter anthems beneath the window to the accompaniment of a small but excellent orchestra maintained among them. Then the baron and all his guests assemble in the great hall of the castle while the entire establishment passes in review before them.

Each couple carry—for they march two by two—something which indicates to what department they belong and is also emblematical of the life and death of the Saviour or of something connected therewith. The washerwoman carries a tub white as snow containing a large doll intended to represent the infant Jesus; the woodmen have a shining hatchet, its bright blade driven into a small cross of some black wood; the gardeners a large bouquet surmounted by a crown of thorns; the cooks a huge cake baked in the form of a sepulcher; the housemaids a broom wrapped in white rags, emblematical of the Saviour's winding sheet; the blacksmiths a great sledge hammer and spikes, to represent the implements which nailed him to the cross, while the masons bring up the rear, trowel in hand and carrying a large stone to represent the one which was rolled away from Christ's tomb.

As each pair pass the master of the house they make a profound obeisance and receive from him a gift of money. This quaint Easter custom has been observed for many generations and is universal on all the great estates of Germany.—San Francisco Chronicle.

London at Easter Time.

All London seems to have turned out into the streets at Easter time. Of course Easter Sunday is somewhat quiet and sober, most of the people who make any pretensions to respectability going to church, but Easter Monday is a universal holiday, upon which the whole population gives itself up to sport and mirth. The theaters all have some special attraction for Easter Monday and are crowded to the doors, as they continue to be throughout the Easter holidays, which in England continue for two weeks. Fashionable society, which has so long been chafing under the austerities of Lent, now gives itself up to all manner of gayeties.

Easter In the Early Church.

The proper time for the celebration of Easter occasioned no little controversy in the early church, the great mass of the eastern Christians celebrating the feast upon the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month or moon, the date of the Passover. The western Christians celebrated it on the Sunday following the fourteenth day, claiming that this more nearly commemorated the resurrection of Christ. In 325 the council of Nice decided in favor of the western usage and branded the eastern custom as the "quartodecimen heresy."

Where Eggs Are Worshiped.

All through northern Africa the worship of eggs is universal. No other decoration is considered complete without its circle of pendent eggs, and few private houses are without at least one sacred egg. Special designs, appropriate to the purpose for which the eggs are intended, are chosen. On all eggs devoted to sacred usage a verse from the Koran is inscribed at either end, while the sides are embellished by views of the sacred Nile, with glimpses of the sphinx and the pyramids in the distance.

Novelty Restaurant.
New York Counts,
Clams, Cigars
THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.

GREAT VOYAGERS.

As a General Rule, They Came From the Smaller Countries.

Portugal is a small country, with a land area one-third less than the state of New York, but it has turned out in its time celebrated navigators, Cabral and Da Souza among them.

It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance in the history of ocean navigation that the chief navigators of Europe have usually been natives of minor kingdoms and without the advantages which would naturally accrue to a native of one of the large governments.

Christopher Columbus, as every schoolboy knows, was a native of Genoa at the time when the Italian peninsula was subdivided among numerous petty governments. John Cabot was a Venetian, who sailed in the service of England, as Columbus had sailed in the service of Spain. Amerigo Vespucci was a Florentine who sailed originally in the service of Spain and afterward transferred himself to the Portuguese service and then went back to the Spanish service for a second time.

Vitus Bering, after whom Bering strait was called, was a Dane by birth, who served under the naval flag of Russia. Magellan, after whom Magellan strait was named, was a native of Alemtejo, in Portugal, and was the first to complete the circumnavigation of the globe, in 1522.

Verazzani was a Florentine, whose voyages of discovery were undertaken under the protection of the flag of France. Hendrik Hudson was an Englishman, and it seems surprising to many persons in this day familiar with the pre-eminence of England as a maritime nation that he should have been in the service of the government of Holland when he discovered Manhattan Island.

Official Directory.

STATE.

Governor—Samuel W. Pennypacker.
Lieutenant Governor—W. M. Brown.
State Treasurer—Wm. H. Berry.
Auditor General—E. E. Hardenbergh.
Sec'y of Internal Affairs—T. B. Brown.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—Joseph W. Hamilton, Smethport.
Member of Congress—S. R. Dresser, Bradford.
State Senator—Myron Matson, Bradford.
Members of Assembly—J. W. Campbell, Kane; J. M. McElroy, Bradford.
District Attorney—Guy R. Mayo, Smethport.
Sheriff—Geo. W. Mitchell, Smethport.
Prothonotary—S. E. Bell, Smethport.
Recorder—H. M. Choate, Smethport.
Register—J. B. Eastman, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—W. H. Morrison, Smethport.
County Treasurer—S. D. Weaver, Smethport.
Commissioners—Geo. Griffiths, Kane; A. Peterson, Bradford; Jno. P. Doyle, Bradford.
Com'rs' Clerk—A. B. Walker, Bradford.
Jury Commissioners—S. M. Love, Rixford and Leon Curtis, Farmers Valley.
Auditors—Oscar Engstrom, Smethport; C. W. Freeman, Smethport; W. F. Oviatt, East Smethport.
Coroner—B. H. Hall, M. D., Bradford.
County School Superintendent—Burdette S. Bayle, Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—Charles McKean.
Council—W. A. Betramder, president; Alex. Lunn Hyde, secretary; Alfred Hagberg, Jas. McKean, A. A. Abbey, J. F. Rooney, James Herriman, J. C. Cunningham.
Justices—B. H. Hall, R. C. Gleason.
Constable—E. W. Howes.
High Constable—Andrew Nesbit.
School Directors—D. O. Young, president; J. N. Apple, treas.; Sheridan Gorton, sec'y; W. F. Specht, C. M. Colegrove, John Clark.
Collector—R. C. Gleason.
Assessor—F. H. Freeman.
Auditors—C. C. Clowe, A. H. Kidder.
Judge of Election—G. H. Hyde.
Inspectors of Election—J. A. Swanson, O. H. Burlingame.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 368, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. at Masonic Hall, Main street.
HORACE H. REDFIELD, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work Initiary degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.
E. W. STRONG, N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 273, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
S. H. CLEVELAND, Chief Patriarch.
G. B. BARBER, Scribe.

G. A. R.—McKean Post, No. 347, meets first Thursday afternoon of each month at 3 p. m. in the Odd Fellows Hall.
H. L. BURLINGAME, Com.
H. M. CHOATE, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets every Thursday afternoon at I. O. O. F. Hall.
MRS. ADELL GRIGSBY, Pres't.
MRS. ROSE PEIRCE, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 182, meets Tuesday evening of each month in Kerns Hall.
Z. U. GIFFORD, M. W.
J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. 9, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 7:30 in I. O. O. F. Hall.
A. H. KIDDER, Com.
W. H. MORRISON, R. K.

L. O. T. M.—Brown Hive, No. 46, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, Thursday afternoons.
MOLLIE E. PIERCE, Com.
LIZZIE F. HOLDEN, R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 33, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at W. C. T. U. Hall, Backus block, at 7:30 p. m.
JAMES LYNCH, Pres't.
THOMAS CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every alternate Saturday at 3 p. m. in the M. E. Chapel.
MRS. JANE N. FORSYTHE, Pres.
Mrs. MARY E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.
C. M. COLEGROVE, Pres.
CLARA BURLINGAME, Sec'y.

Phoenix Chapter No. 15, O. E. S.—Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.
MRS. MARIA CARTER, W. M.
MRS. ELLA MOOREHOUSE, Sec'y.

I. O. R. M.—Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall. Adoption degree 1st Monday; Warrior's degree and Monday; Chief's degree 3rd Monday.
A. A. ABBEY, S
L. K. HOGARTH, C. of R.

Churches

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—W. A. Harris, pastor. Class Meeting Sunday at 10:00 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 11:45 a. m.; Junior League at 3 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Episcopal—J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Additional service at 4 p. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 8:45 a. m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church—Pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—W. A. Day, pastor. Preaching each Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:45. Ladies' Aid Society meets each Friday afternoon in the church building. Woman's Missionary Circle meets the first Tuesday evening in each month. The pastor preaches in the East Smethport Chapel each Sunday afternoon at 2:30. All are invited. Seats free.

Pennsylvania
RAILROAD
Time Table—Taking effect Jan. 1, 1905
TRAINS LEAVE SMETHPORT.
For Clermont, Johnsonburg, Erie, Ridgway, Falls Creek and Pittsburg 10:10 a m week days.
For Instanter, Olean, East Aurora and Buffalo 4:08 p m week days.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

KUSHEQUA ROUTE
Trains Leave Smethport at
7:40 a m for Bradford and Kane via B R & K, and Punxsutawney via B R & P.
9:25 a m for Bradford via B R & P.
11:25 a m for Bradford via B R & K, and Pittsburg via B R & P.
2:5 p m for Bradford and Kane via B R & K and Buffalo B R & P.
4:40 p m for Bradford and Kane via B R & P and DuBois via B R & P.
5:47 p m for Bradford via B R & P.
Trains Arrive at Smethport at
8:46 a m from Bradford and Kane.
10:25 a m from DuBois.
12:45 p m from Buffalo and Kane.
3:35 p m from Bradford and Pittsburg.
5:46 p m from Bradford.
6:45 p m from Punxsutawney and Kane.
O. H. GLEASON, Agent.

Buffalo, Bradford & Kane Railway.
Time table in Effect April 2nd, 1905, Eastern Time.
Trains leave Smethport via Kushequa Route daily except Sunday at 7:40 a. m., 12:00 a. m. and 5:15 p. m.

Arrive	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bradford	9:20	1:55	6:15
Mt. Jewett	8:56	1:35	6:15
Kane	9:25	2:55	6:55
Leave	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bradford	7:00		4:35
Kane	7:00	10:15	4:30
Mt. Jewett	7:34	11:20	5:06
	a. m.		

Arriving at Smethport at 8:50 a. m., 1:05 p. m. and 6:10 p. m.
Connections at Bradford with Erie, B., R. & P. Ry. and Penna. Ry. and at Kane with B. & O. R. R. and Penna. R. R.
A. B. CAMPBELL, Genl. Supt. Bradford.
R. S. BULLER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern
Effective Nov. 26, 1905.
MAIN LINE.

P M	P M	A M		A M	P M	A M
6:05	3:14	Hornellsville	A	9:30	5:50	
6:30	3:26	Arkport		9:25	5:38	
		Borns	f	f		
6:47	3:50	Hornellsville Jc		9:14	5:32	
6:54	3:42	Canisteo		9:07	5:00	
6:59	3:48	Garwoods		9:02	5:25	
7:19	3:59	Swains		8:48	5:10	
7:28	4:17	Birdsall		8:39	4:57	
7:51	9:30	Angelica		8:05	4:33	
8:22	10: 2	Friendship		7:37	4:05	
8:54	10:45	Bolivar	L	7:05	3:33	
5:40	11:36	Olean		2:32	10:27	
6:27		Eldred			9:36	
6:50		Lurabee			9:28	
7:18		Smethport			9:00	
8:00		Mt. Jewett			8:12	
8:50	1:23	St. Marys	A	1:50	6:20	
	10:05	Shawmut		2:11		
	A 10:42	Rockwayville	L	1:36		
P M	P M	A M		A M	P M	A M

Hornellsville and Wayland Branch

P M	A M	A M		A M	P M	P M
3:30	11:00	7:10	Wayland	A 10:35	3:35	6:55
3:36	11:06	7:25	Perkinsville	10:30	2:56	6:52
3:43	11:13	7:32	Rogersville	10:22	2:49	6:45
3:47	11:17	7:36	Stony Brook Glen	10:18	2:45	6:41
4:00	11:30	7:40	Hornellsville Jc	10:06	2:33	6:29
			Borns	f	f	
4:11	11:41	7:50	Arkport	9:54	2:21	6:17
4:22	11:52	8:09	A Hornellsville	L 9:31	2:10	6:01
P M	A M	A M		A M	P M	P M

All trains daily, except Sunday.
L—leave; A—arrive; f—trains stop on signal or notice to conductor.
A. M. LANE, General Supt. St. Marys, Pa.
O. J. RENWICK, Gen. Pass. Agt.

OUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY
Railroad Time Table, taking effect Monday, March 18, 1901.

Ar. Eastward			STATIONS.	L'v. Westward		
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Ar. Dp.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
8.05	7.05	2.10	Ulysses	7.20	2.25	9.10
7.50	6.53	2.10	Crowell	7.27	2.32	9.10
7.46	0	1.57	Carpenter	0	2.34	9.
7.40	6.48	1.53	Perkins	7.32	2.37	9.06
7.37	6.45	1.50	Newfield June	7.37	2.42	9.32
0	0	0	Newfield	7.41	2.46	0
7.05	6.36	1.41	Gold	7.44	2.49	9.4
7.00	6.30	1.35	Raymond	7.49	2.45	9.4
6.45	6.21	1.24	Seven Bdg's	8.01	3.06	10.02
6.40	6.17	1.20	Colesburg	8.04	3.09	10.10
6.25	6.10	1.12	Frinks	8.12	3.17	10.20
6.15	0	1.05	N. Couds'pt	0	3.26	10.35
6.10	6.00	1.00	Dp. Ar.	8.25	3.30	10.45
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Coudersport			P.M.
4.20	7.45	12.15	Ar. Dp.	8.28	6.00	1.28
0	0	12.13	Hammond	0	0	0
4.05	7.38	12.08	Olmsted	8.33	6.05	1.31
3.59	7.35	12.05	Mina	8.37	6.10	1.37
3.45	0	11.50	Knowlton	0	6.17	0
3.40	7.25	11.55	Roulette	8.47	6.21	1.51
3.30	7.16	11.47	Burtville	8.54	6.28	2.01
3.23	0	11.41	Colesburg	0	6.34	0
3.20	0	0	Chem. Works	0	0	0
3.15	7.05	11.36	Pt. Allegany	9.08	6.40	2.25
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dp. Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

a—Trains do not stop.
Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & St. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. Ry. and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.
Trains run on eastern standard time.
B. A. M'CLURE, Supt.

THE NEW YORK WORLD
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.
Almost a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.
The Presidential campaign is over but the world goes on just the same and it full of news, just as it is—promptly and impartially—all that you have to do is to look in the columns of the Thrice-a-Week Edition of the New York World which comes to the subscriber 156 times a year.
The Thrice-a-Week World's diligence as a publisher of first news has given it circulation where the English language is spoken—and you want it.
The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the MINER together one year for $1.65
The regular subscription price of the World is one dollar.

Wanted—A Reader

By HARRIET G. CANFIELD

Copyright, 1906, by E. C. Parcells

Jean Draper waltzed into the shabby little room with a copy of the morning paper in her hand. "There!" she cried exultantly. "Read that—read it aloud, child!"

The "child" was much older and larger than the young woman who addressed her and far more sedate. She had another name—Mary Brandon—but it had fallen into "innocuous desuetude" since the advent of Jean, who mothered every one, from the milkman's boy to the minister.

"You read it," Mary said, "my throat is like a nutmeg grater this morning."

The animated look faded from Jean's face and the distracting little dimple in her left cheek stopped work immediately. "Oh," she cried regretfully, "I forgot your cold! You can't do it, after all. Just listen to this: 'Wanted—An educated elderly lady to read aloud to young man. Apply 2171 Dale avenue, 9 to 10 a. m.'"

Mary Brandon looked up from the button holes she was making at so much—or so little—a dozen and laughed hoarsely.

"Since when," said she, "has your 'child' become an 'elderly lady,' Jean?"

"Oh, I know you wouldn't do as you are, but you make up so beautifully! Remember when you were Barbara Frietchie at the Whittier social? You have that wig now, haven't you, child? But you're hoarse, and so"—

"And, so you can apply," Mary interrupted her.

"I? You know what a miserable reader I am—galloping along one page and balking at a long word or French phrase on the next. If I could choose my own book—'Easy Stories of One and Two Syllables, For Beginners,' or something like that—I'd think it no sin to deceive the unsuspecting youth. I believe I'll do it. They really don't need me now at the Chiropodist's Parlor," Dr. Gray intimated as much yesterday."

Mary laughed derisively. "Try it if you like," she said. "There may be no

"TELL ME, ARE YOU MARRIED?"

necessity for an elaborate makeup. If he needs a reader it's probably because his eyes have given out—glasses, my wig, an elderly manner, and there you are! Nothing will give you away unless it is your laugh, Jean. It sounds so young! But you haven't laughed much lately, I've noticed." Mary looked steadily into her friend's soft brown eyes. "Come now," she said, "'fess up, dear, that you care more for Dr. Tom than you imagined when you insisted on coming here to earn your living poor, little living! If you had it to do over, wouldn't you?"

"Never mind what I'd do, child," Jean said quickly, the warm color flooding her telltale face. "What you are about to do is of more importance now. Behold your lay figure! Make of me what you will."

A half hour later a trim "elderly" lady went forth to seek a position as reader. Two hours later the lady returned. She fairly flew into the room and sank on the old couch, laughing and crying in the same breath.

Mary laid down her work. "Didn't you get the place?" she asked. "Aren't you engaged?"

Jean laughed hysterically. "Yes," she said; "yes, I'm engaged."

"Well, then, why are you crying? Where is your wig, and"—

John stopped her with a little gesture.

"Child, child," she cried, "you'll never guess who advertised. I didn't even when I saw his sign! Whitney is not an uncommon name, you know."

"Dr. Whitney!" Mary gasped. "Tom Whitney in this city? Oh, Jean, what did you do?"

"Went in, of course. A maid ushered me into a dimly lighted room where a man sat in a reclining chair with a bandage over his eyes. He was big and broad shouldered, with a little wave in his hair that reminded me of Tom. When he turned to speak to me I saw that it was Tom, but so sad faced and subdued that I could have cried to see him.

"Luckily he didn't ask my name, and fear of detection changed my voice so that my own mother wouldn't have recognized it. 'Please be seated,' he said quietly, 'my eyes have been badly used and are on a strike at present. I'm under orders to humor them for a few weeks.'

"Then he lifted a book from the table at his elbow and asked me to read. It was a scientific work—somebody's horrid medical essays. I stumbled through the first page, and when I looked up, my face crimson with embarrassment, he was fixing his bandage, and the sad look had left his face. I'm sure there was a smile hiding at the corner of his mouth!

"'You needn't read any more,' he said, 'but your voice is so soothing that I wish you'd talk.'

"'T-t-talk,' I stammered. 'About what?'

"'Oh, the days of your youth or any old thing,' he said with such a boyish laugh that I knew he had recognized me. The bandage had been moved to some purpose! He needed punishment—didn't he, child?—and I promptly administered it."

"Oh, what did you do?" Mary asked anxiously.

"I adjusted my spectacles with a grandmotherly air and said, 'I will tell you of something that happened long ago, I wasn't married then, and'—

"My listener came suddenly to an upright position and said sternly: 'Are you now? Tell me, are you married now?'

"'No!' I cried in a panic. 'No, indeed! Please lie down, and I'll—I'll recite something.'

"'Yes,' he said, after a moment's hesitation, and there was a laugh in his voice, 'recite the "Prisoner of Chillon."'

"You know it begins 'My hair is white, but not with years?' Well, I'd recited just that far when he reached out and lifted wig, bonnet and all from my head. 'No,' he cried, 'it isn't white with years,' and then he—I mean I"—Jean laughed, blushed and came to a full stop.

"Yes?" Mary said encouragingly. "What did you do, dear?"

"I—well, you remember I told you that I was engaged?"

Henry Clay's Great Memory.

It is said that no man ever had a more marvelous memory for faces than Henry Clay. The instances given to prove this are numberless. On one occasion he was on his way to Jackson, Miss., and the cars stopped for a short time at Clinton. Among the crowd who pressed forward was one vigorous old man who insisted that Mr. Clay would recognize him. He had lost one eye.

"Where did I know you?" asked Mr. Clay, fixing a keen glance on this man.

"In Kentucky," was the reply.

"Had you lost your eye before then, or have you lost it since?" was the next question.

"Since," answered the old man.

"Turn the sound side of your face to me so I can see your profile," said Mr. Clay peremptorily, and the man obeyed. "I have it!" said Mr. Clay after a moment's scrutiny of the profile. "Didn't you give me a verdict as juror at Frankfort, Ky., in the famous case of the United States versus Innis twenty-one years ago?"

"Yes, sir!" cried the old man, trembling with delight.

"And isn't your name Hardwicke?" queried Mr. Clay after another minute.

"I told you he'd remember me!" cried the old man, turning to the crowd. "He never forgets a face; never forgets a face!"

The Harp of Brian Boroihme.

In the museum of Trinity college, Dublin, there are hundreds of thousands of relics, but the one in which most people take the greatest interest is the harp which once belonged to Brian Boroihme, or Brian Boru, as he is most commonly called. Brian Boroihme was the Irish monarch who was killed in the great battle at Clontarf in the year 1014 A. D. Brian left his harp and his crown to his son Donagh, who succeeded as king. Soon after Donagh was deposed by a warlike nephew and was forced to retire to Rome. He took his father's crown and harp with him, and they were kept in the Vatican collection for several centuries, the crown, which is of massive hammered gold, being still numbered among the pope's treasures. The harp, however, was sent to Henry VIII., and he presented it to the first Earl of Clanricarde. It was deposited in the museum mentioned in the opening in the year 1872. The harp is thirty-two inches high and of good workmanship, the carving on the oak frame being equal to anything that could be done today. It is well preserved and does not look to be an instrument upward of 1,000 years old.

Children's Answers.

A young teacher in one of the public schools was telling a friend of hers about the humorous answers made by some of her pupils. Here is the answer of a bright boy in the geography class: "The mariner's compass was invented by a man always pointing toward the north." In another instance the teacher had said to the class, "No matter what the size of the circle, what does it always contain?" She meant, of course, 360 degrees. A boy, with an air of wisdom, promptly replied, "A hole." During a physiology lesson another [illegible] in answer to a question regarding the use of the human trunk said, "The trunk is that part of your body which keeps you from being legs all the way up to your neck." The teacher, in distributing pens for a writing lesson, happened to give one child a stub pen. The child walked up to the desk and, looking earnestly in the teacher's face, said gravely, "Please, Miss ——, I can't use this here pen; it's a substitute pen."—Philadelphia Record.

RIDING THE CIRCUIT.

How Lincoln Made the Best of Its Annoyances and Discomforts.

The custom of riding the circuit was, of course, born of necessity, for in the early days there was not sufficient legal business in any one of the small communities to support a lawyer, to say nothing of a law firm. People who wanted to begin lawsuits usually sought their advisers in the largest town in their vicinity or waited the arrival of the circuit judge and the attendant bar, when they could look over the field and pick out the most available champion. Frequently, however, the local attorneys were retained to prepare the papers, with instructions to select a good man for the court work when the circuit riding barrister arrived on the scene. There was therefore an excellent chance of securing business by constant attendance on the litigrant court, and those who visited all the counties were certain to be more widely known than any of his fellow practitioners. At the time of Lincoln's second partnership with Herndon, however, such work was more a matter of choice than necessity. Doubtless the firm could have made a satisfactory income had the senior partner devoted himself to the courts nearest his home and maintained a branch office in the distant counties, as other lawyers did, but he liked the freedom of the road, and the happiest days of his life were those he passed on these long legal tours.

Traveling the circuit was comparatively comfortable in the fifties, but it still lacked something of the luxuries, and at times it involved hardships which could be surmounted only by the best of health and spirits.

The inconvenience and discomforts of the life were at times almost unbearable, but Lincoln was never known to join in the frequent protests and complaints of his associates. Indeed, his sense of humor often saved the situation and made it tolerable, if not enjoyable, for himself and others. He saw the comic side of all that irritated men of more nervous temperament, and he disposed of annoyances with a laugh so hearty and infectious that even the disgruntled victims of petty misfortunes had to join in his mirth. In an indolent, easy manner he studied the various types of human nature encountered on the road, took a direct personal interest in the people he met and made friends at every stopping place. All the court clerks and county officials were glad to see him come and sorry to have him depart. He had a warm welcome at every tavern door, and all sorts and conditions of men claimed his close acquaintance. But, despite this general popularity, Lincoln was not, as he has frequently been depicted, an irresponsible hail fellow well met, familiarly known as "Abe," who went about slapping people on the back and encouraging similar salutations. Nothing could be further from the truth than this. Judge Weldon informed the writer that in all his acquaintance with Lincoln on the circuit the only person he ever heard address him by his first name was a street urchin, whose impertinence astonished the future president quite as much as it amused him, and there is no reason to believe that he courted such familiarities after he reached maturity.—Frederick Trevor Hill in Century.

The Thunder's Long Roll.

The prolonged roll of thunder is readily explained by comparison with a volley fired along a line of troops. Suppose troops to be drawn up on a line in such numbers as to extend for a mile and ordered by a signal that all could see to fire at once. One standing at the end of the line would hear the report of the musket nearest him instantly. He would hear the others successively. Thus a report 550 feet away would come to him in half a second, and he would not hear the last report for five or six seconds after the gun had been fired. This would produce a sort of roll, which would gradually increase in intensity. If the listener stood exactly midway between the two ends of the line, the reports from both ends would reach him at once and the sound would be but half as long in reaching him as if he stood at one extremity. If the soldiers formed a circle there would be one sharp explosion. Flashes of lightning may be considered as representing three lines of troops along which the explosions occur at the same time. Consider the variety of distance and position of the listener and we account for the variety of sound in thunder. In mountainous regions the rolling is augmented by reverberations or echoes.

A Famous Massacre.

The Mountain Meadow massacre occurred in September, 1857, at a spot of that name in Utah, south or southwest of Salt Lake. Its victims were a party of emigrants known as the Arkansas company, bound for California. The Mormons felt that they had cause for revenge against emigrants to the Pacific coast, alleging that several parties of them in passing through Utah had treated them badly, stealing or destroying their property. So when the Arkansas company was passing through Utah the Mormons sent out runners to gather the Indians residing near and incite them to massacre. The poor emigrants were led into an ambush, and men, women and children were brutally slaughtered. The bodies of the slain were stripped and left unburied for a time and later were thrown into shallow graves, where they were soon scented and unearthed by the wolves. The United States sent out an expedition to revenge the atrocity, and the bones of the murdered emigrants were given decent burial. Several of the instigators of the massacre were afterward arrested and brought to justice.—St. Louis Republic.

SYBILLA LONG, KNIGHT ERRANT

By [illegible] HANSON

Copyright, 1906, by Ruby Dorothy

"I did have such an experience this morning! I started out to find a girl I used to know and who I heard was living here. I got tangled up in a ministerial show going over and coming back I got into a funeral. I didn't know exactly where she lived, and I had all [illegible] Raymond looking for her. I'm sure the folks down there haven't been [illegible]

"I awoke by and by and lay for some [illegible] before I could [illegible] Fenton's strongly [illegible] He sat as motionless and [illegible] Gordon.

"Where's the head decoy voice, I've heard in this accursed place," he observed silently.

It didn't seem to be an accursed place. Fragrant with pine needles, vocal with the humming of bees in late manzanita blooms and the laughter of a waterless Eden stream, beautiful with brick red soil, varied greens, in foliage and glimpses of heaven's own blue—it seemed like a charming spot—the only discord the pale faced, hollow eyed man himself.

"I didn't find the girl after all," the musical tones went on, "but I found the house she used to live in."

Fenton listened impatiently while the other voice said things, querulous things burdened with the aches and pains of the speaker. "A typical saintarium voice," thought Fenton peevishly. Then he brightened as the first speaker remarked:

"You think you will go back, do you? Oh, no, the walk hasn't hurt you. Exercise and fresh air do wonders for a body often. No, I am going to stay and read till luncheon."

In silence Fenton wondered if she would read aloud, but instead she began to sing. He fairly held his breath—notes sweet as a wood dove's, a voice exquisite by nature and unspoiled by training. She was singing a lilting lyric of love, and Fenton thought of a swirling gate, scurrying clouds and his first sweetheart's first kiss, years and years forgotten. Then, without any perceptible hesitancy, the melody changed to a lullaby tender as a mother's prayer, and the weary look left the man's eyes, the hard lines around his mouth relaxed, and he drew a long, almost sobbing, breath. The melody ceased, and Fenton felt as if he had never had a desire in his life but to hear her sing. He arose and went to the other side of the bowlder.

"Pardon a sick man," he began, but his tongue seemed paralyzed. His only conscious thought was that he was glad the girl in her nurse's uniform was so fair. Her eyes gazing curiously at him had never a hint of fear in their amber depths. He gathered his senses together.

"I haven't slept naturally for a week," he said bluntly. "Will you sing for me?"

When Fenton awoke the sun was shining no longer. He sat up quickly and found that a great shawl was keeping the evening's chilliness from him; then his eyes discovered the nurse leaning against a tree, regarding him gravely.

"You have stayed here all day—you have had no lunch!" he exclaimed.

She smiled. "Oh, no; when I was sure you would stay asleep I went back to the sanitarium, and then I came again."

They arose. Fenton folded the shawl and laid it over his arm.

"How am I ever going to thank you?" he began.

"Don't try," she answered simply, preceding him down the narrow path.

"I worked too hard and collapsed," he explained. "Shan't be so foolish when I get well again. I am going to get well now that I can sleep. Maybe you have heard of John Fenton, carpet manufacturer. I am the idiot."

"Oh!" exclaimed the girl, then added hastily: "A pebble rolled under my foot. I am Sybilla Long, nurse."

He wondered at the deep flush which overspread her face—they were at the foot of the hill and, walking side by side.

"Can't I syndicate your services?" he inquired gravely. "Do you suppose the doctors are averse to a graft?"

He thought her low laughter was pleasanter even than her song or her speech. That night he slept as he had not for a year.

A new life was beginning for John Fenton. The sanitarium's grim walls no longer spelled to him hopelessness. The doctors were complacent over so satisfactory a convalescent, but Fenton laughed in his sleeve at them. It was not pills and potions which had [illegible] again, but the tonic [illegible] voice and a gracious pres-

[illegible] Sybilla, to-[illegible] Perhaps for [illegible] doctors talented [illegible] At any rate, [illegible] and [illegible] He [illegible] of many loves. [illegible] dear, dead years, [illegible] mind his mother [illegible] ry, but whom he [illegible] even to meet—the [illegible] his heartstrings a quiver; the [illegible] his mother affirmed, stood ready to do so. So all the loves which Fenton might have nurtured and had not came flying around this amber eyed, flute voiced Sybilla.

So she sang to him, and he quoted to himself, "And thou beside me singing in the wilderness." She read to him, and he fitted other words to the melody of her voice, words he hoped some time to hear from her lips. She talked blithely or thoughtfully, as her mood might be, and he answered in like spirit, watching with a lover's eyes [illegible] expression.

The doctors had pronounced him well, but he was loath to go into the world again. He had a feeling that in his clang and clamor Sybilla Long would prove to be what she had been before he knew her—a dream too beautiful to come true.

There came a day when the breath of summer was hot over the red soil and withering manzanita blooms. The water cress laden stream was too tantalizing to loiter by, but Fenton's heart beat high with hope. He very wonderful how he should say it, the world old tale, for say it he must within the hour. Looking at her passive face, the words of a fevered youth leaped into his mind, and his clear tenor broke [illegible] to the close of the [illegible] for-[illegible] Sybilla looked surprised. For [illegible] never heard him sing.

"Ladies of old [illegible] day long,
[illegible] in the honey dew of a song,
[illegible] I think if the world could see
[illegible] it would envy me.
[illegible] nothing's worth while
[illegible]
And you can make every dream come
[illegible]
Dear, my dear—"

"Will you, my dearie, make every dream come true?" He leaned toward her eagerly, but she shrank away from him, covering her face with trembling hands. A tear splashed out between her fingers.

His face clouded. "Why, little girl"—he began, with troubled concern.

She uncovered her face and looked at him wanly. He started at her expression.

"Did you ever hear of Martha Gilbert?" she asked.

His look was uncomprehending. Martha Gilbert was the woman his mother had for five years been importuning him to marry.

"Yes," he said dully. "Why?"

"For many reasons I love her as I would a sister. One day she told me that you would not even meet her for fear you might be inveigled into it. She scoffed about it, but I thought of an affront to her beauty and goodness and wealth, and I prayed for the chance to avenge her. It came sooner than I expected. I learned about your illness and where you were. Dr. Jepson is my cousin, so it was easy enough to pose as a nurse, and that's what I've been doing. Now you despise me."

Fenton noted the quivering of her lips and said gently: "I don't understand. You have been goodness itself to me. You have"—

"Oh, don't you see the baseness of it? I did it to make you love me."

Sybilla's white face was crimson now. "I wanted you to love me and tell me so, and ask me to marry you, and then I was going to spurn you to the ground, and so should Martha Gilbert be avenged!"

Fenton smiled. "How old are you, little knight errant, avenger of another woman's wrongs? Not quite twenty? I thought so. Years ago I was not quite twenty, and often did I busy myself turning a gopher hill into a Vesuvius spitting forth fire, smoke and lava. Sybilla, dear, why don't you spurn me?"

He held out his arms, and into them crept a tearful, very rosy, very winsome knight errant, happily worsted in her first combat.

The Reserve Seat.

"As an instance of the way traveling Americans get foolish over making a show of opulence and liberality," said a New Yorker who is much abroad, "let me tell you about an old woman who made a visit to Ireland. This woman, getting off the boat at Queenstown, hired an outside car for a drive. The rate by the hour was 1 and 6 (35 cents) for the car and a shilling (a quarter) for the jarvey, or driver. Well, the woman got up on one side of the car, and the jarvey got up on the other, driving sideways, and they started off. After a bit the woman pointed to the empty driver's seat in front and said:

"'What is that seat in front for, young man?'

"'Sure, ma'am,' said the wily jarvey, 'that's what we call the reserve seat, nicely cushioned and all that kind of thing, and is only engaged by the real gentry, they payin' for the same 10 shillin's and 2 shillin's for the driver.'

"The woman hastily shifted to the driver's seat.

"'You should have told me that before,' she said. 'How was I, a stranger, to know what was the proper thing to do over here?'

"And she paid 12 shillings for the privilege of riding in the driver's seat, to the amusement of all Queenstown."

Dear Old Mother!

In the hurry and bustle of this busy life those dear old mothers, our best friends and champions, who gave us the very best years of their lives, who stood between us and all harm, who would willingly have laid down their lives for us, who in times of sickness were always our ministering angels—constantly at our bedside, responding willingly to every beck and call, attending with more than loving kindness to our every want and need—are too often forgotten and seldom accorded the loving attention which is their due, and when the grim reaper takes them from us we, for the first time, realize in anguish, sorrow and regret what the loss of a mother really means. It means more than all the other things of earth. All the riches of the universe could not compensate, and in all the whole wide world there is no other who can fill her place. Of all the beauty with which the world is embellished the most beautiful is the mother, and to her every human being truly owes a world of homage.—Papillon Times.

CLIMBING ELEPHANTS.

How They Make Their Way Up and Down Steep Cliffs.

Elephants are able to make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs, where mules would not dare to venture and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summit of mountains over 7,000 feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way in which it is done: The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One fore leg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold, the other fore leg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his hind, bringing both fore legs a little in advance of the first foothold. This leaves good places all ready made for the hind feet. Now, bracing himself up by his huge, strong fore legs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the fore feet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling every time with the two hind legs. He be makes footholds with his fore feet. Thus the center of gravity is preserved and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose.

INSURANCE.

The Beginnings of This Now Common Mode of Protection.

The practice of insurance was known to the ancients, being in vogue at the beginning of the Christian era.

The insurance of ships was undoubtedly part of the business of the Hanseatic league, which was formed about 1140 by the port towns of Germany to protect themselves against the pirates of Sweden and Denmark.

The custom of drawing out insurance policies originated in Florence in 1523, although a regular chamber of insurance was formed at Bruges early in the fourteenth century, and the practice was in general use in Italy in 1194 and in England in 1560.

Fire and life insurance is of much more recent origin. Some of the ancient guilds provided compensation for any of their members who suffered loss from fire, but the insurance of goods and houses as a distinct branch of business cannot be traced further back than 1667, the year after the great fire of London.

The first regular company, the Hand-in-Hand, was founded in 1696, and five other companies still existing were started in the quarter of a century which followed. Life insurance was first undertaken by the Amicable in 1706.—London Standard.

Animals That Do Not Grow Thirsty.

There are many different kinds of animals in the world that never in all their lives sip so much as a drop of water. Among these are the llamas of Patagonia and the gazelles of the far east. A parrot lived for fifty-two years in the zoo at London without drinking a drop of water, and many naturalists believe the only moisture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from green herbage laden with dew. Many reptiles—serpents, lizards and certain batrachians—live and thrive in places entirely devoid of water, and sloths are also said never to drink. An arid district in France has produced a race of nondrinking cows and sheep, and from the milk of the former Roquefort cheese is made. There is a species of mouse which has established itself on the waterless plains of western America and which flourishes notwithstanding the absence of moisture.

Needless Wear.

Many people wear themselves out needlessly. Their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, overpunctual, never idle a second of time, to secure rest. Such are in unconscious nerve tension. They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly unfitting themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work in after years.

A Short Sermon.

No time or place is sacred to the enthusiastic joker. Ducios tells in his memoirs how the prince archbishop of Cologne asked license to preach in the royal chapel at Versailles when visiting Louis XIV. himself. All the court assembled. It was April 1. The prince archbishop mounted the pulpit in stately fashion, bowed from side to side and stood a moment as if collecting his thoughts, then shouted "April fools!" picked up his skirts and ran.

Cruel.

"I made these biscuits myself, David," said Mrs. Copperfield, with honest pride.

"They look very nice, Dora," replied David, picking one of them up and making an effort to split it. "And they are still hot. How long ago did you—ah!—cast them?"

A Thoughtful Answer.

"What's the first step toward the digestion of the food?" asked the teacher. Up went the hand of a black haired little fellow, who exclaimed with eagerness: "Bite it off! Bite it off!"

Let us read with method and propose to ourselves an end to which our studies may point. The use of reading is to aid us in thinking.—Edward Gibson.

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INSURANCE.
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Organ Grinders In England.

By turning the handle of an organ the Italian in England obtains nearly eight times as much per week as he can earn in Italy, more than four times as much as the English farm laborer and nearly three times the pay of the policeman who moves him on when requested. Thousands of skilled artisans who have served apprenticeships as carpenters, painters and joiners get only half the organ grinder's pay, for the Italian reckons it a very poor week indeed if he makes less than $15, and he often gets $17.50 to $20 or more.

Antelopes Choose the Open.

The antelope lives always in open country, unlike members of the deer family, which invariably prefer a thick, dense forest. They cannot be driven into timber cover or thickets of brush, but will literally turn about and run over a pursuer, if necessary, rather than be forced into cover. If they are ever obliged to pass by or through such places for food and water, they take a great deal of time to do so, as if they were determined to see everything that could be seen en route.—H. H. Cross in Century.

The Great Lakes.

Lake Superior is the deepest of the great lakes, showing by soundings 1,008 feet in at least one place. Michigan stands second, with 100 feet less. Huron and Ontario are about 750 in the deepest parts, while Lake Erie is but 204. Vast areas of Lake Erie will not show a depth exceeding 80 feet. The bottom of Lake Michigan is 400 feet above sea level.

An Odd Verdict.

A jury in Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, after being out some time on a case of alleged false pretenses, returned to court and said, "We can't bring him in guilty and don't like to say he is not guilty." They were sent back and in fifteen minutes reached this verdict, "We find him guilty, but not with intent." The prisoner was discharged.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Smethport Gas Co., for the election of directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, Fulton street, Smethport, Pa., on Monday, May 7th, 1906, at 7:30 p. m. By order of

D. C. YOUNG, Pres.

$74.50 to California and Return

Via Nickel Plate Road. Tickets on sale from Buffalo to San Francisco and Los Angeles at this very low rate April 24th to May 4th. Good return limit and stop-over privileges. Before arranging for your trip, write R. E. Payne, General agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

Notice to Advertisers.

All advertisers should remember that changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than 1 p. m. on Tuesday in order to appear in the following issue of the MINER. We must strictly enforce this rule so it would be well to paste this where the "ad man" can see it.

Very Low One Way Settlers' Rates to Minnesota and the Dakotas via the Nickel Plate Road from Buffalo to many points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Manitoba, every Tuesday until April 24th. Write R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

SPECIAL CUT PRICES CONTINUED

EVEN IF THE BIG ADS ARE CURTAILED FOR THE TIME BEING.

The people like our Clothing and the way we sell it.

This business is run to satify the persons who patronized it; giving them the goods they most desire at prices within their means and disbursing treatment that made the individual feel at home here.

We want you to see special values that others offer as well as ours.

Investigate.

"IKE" SIMONS

BIG DOUBLE CLOTHING HOUSE

52-54 Main Street,

BRADFORD, PA.

Rheumatism Cured in Ten Days. Why Will You Suffer?

Mr. Harry Knox of Beverly, W. Va., under date of Jan. 23, 1906, says he was laid up with rheumatism for more than two and a half months; part of the time could not get out of bed. Could not walk without the aid of crutches, and says he took one-half of a 50 cent bottle of Crocker's Rheumatic Cure and was entirely cured.

HARRY KNOX.

For sale by L. K. Hogarth.

Just Received!

The Finest and most complete line of

Picture Mouldings

ever brought to Smethport. Before you purchase a frame call and see the elegant assortment at my studio.

"IKE" GLEASON, The Photographer

Smethport, Pa.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Finances of McKean County

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31st 1905.

S. D. WEAVER, Treasurer of McKean County, in account with the several funds of said County, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1905.

COUNTY FUNDS.

Dr.

To balance due fund Jan. 2nd, 1905	$ 9856 48	
To transferred from State Fund	19767 52	
To three-fourths of State tax from Auditor General	9746 99	
To one-fifth of $16,600.00 Liquor Licenses	3320 00	
To jury Fees, fines, etc., received from Sheriff	874 77	
To motor vehicle license, less Treasurer's commission	65 55	
To miscellaneous County receipts	74 65	
To seated taxes collected	40571 07	
To unseated taxes collected	9149 11	84427 05

COUNTY FUNDS.

Cr.

By County orders paid	$78500 79	
By County Superintendent account Teachers' Institute	200 00	
By C. M. Colegrove, Treas., account of Directors' meeting	55 00	
By Treasurer's commission	1593 44	
By balance due fund in hands of Treasurer	0968 88	84427 05

POOR FUND.

Dr.

To balance due fund Jan. 2nd, 1905	$ 7006 48	
To miscellaneous poor receipts	2068 29	
To seated taxes collected	13106 26	
To unseated taxes collected	5198 27	28378 50

POOR FUND.

Cr.

By poor orders paid	$19815 14	
By Treasurer's commission	533 20	
By balance due poor fund in hands of Treasurer	8568 16	28934 50

STATE FUND.

Dr.

To balance due fund Jan. 2nd, 1905	$10767 52	
To taxes collected	12914 05	23681 57

STATE FUND.

Cr.

By transferred to County fund	$10767 52	
By Treasurer's commission	322 98	
By balance due fund in hands of Treasurer	12591 19	23681 57

DOG FUND.

Dr.

To balance due fund Jan. 2nd, 1905	$ 500 00	
To taxes collected	2910 54	3410 54

DOG FUND.

Cr.

By sheep orders paid	$ 1580 50	
By transferred to school fund	768 76	
By Treasurer's commission	69 28	
By balance due funds in hands of Treasurer	300 00	3410 54

LAW LIBRARY FUND.

Dr.

To balance Jan. 2nd, 1905	$ 470 89	
To one-half of fines received from Sheriff	40 00	510 89

LAW LIBRARY FUND.

Cr.

By paid S. Gorton secretary of the committee	$ 470 89	
By Treasurer's commission	1 00	
By balance due fund in hands of Treasurer	39 00	510 89

REDEMPTION FUND.

Dr.

To balance due fund Jan. 2nd, 1905	$ 4292 03	
To amount received	279 73	4571 76

REDEMPTION FUND.

Cr.

By orders paid and deeds surrendered	$ 214 98	
By balance due fund in hands of Treasurer	4356 78	4571 76

FISH COMMISSION FUND.

Dr.

To fines collected	$ 30 00	30 00

FISH COMMISSION FUND.

Cr.

By paid fish commission	28 50	
By Treasurer's commission	1 50	30 00

GAME COMMISSION FUND.

Dr.

To fines collected	$ 37 50	37 50

GAME COMMISSION FUND.

Cr.

By paid Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$ 35 62	
By Treasurer's commission	1 88	37 50

CHARLES E. MAYS, Sheriff of McKean County, in account with said County for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1905.

CHARLES E. MAYS.

Dr.

To amount received from Commissioners on account	$ 4100 00	
To one year's wages of Turnkey received	480 00	
To Commonwealth costs collected	794 77	
To fines collected to date	80 00	
To Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas Jury fees and cases not proved, collected	100 00	
To amount to balance	881 02	5875 79

CHARLES E. MAYS, SHERIFF.

Cr.

By Balance due last Auditor's report	$ 696 01	
By publishing general election proclamation Bradford	90 15	
By 20 days attendance at at Criminal Court	60 00	
By publishing election proclamation general election	2 75	
By making report to State board of public charities	20 00	
By 2% on $80.00 fines collected	2 40	
By taking prisoners to penitentiary etc.	104b 31	
By drawing and summoning jurors and return of venires	850 80	
By board of prisoners to date	2783.00	
By check to S. D. Weaver Treas. fines collected for year 1905	80 00	
By check to S. D. Weaver Treasurer, Commonwealth costs 1905	704 77	
By check to S. D. Weaver Treas. Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas jury fees collected for year 1905	160 00	5875 79

DR. B. H. HALL, Coroner of McKean County, in account with said County, for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

B. H. HALL, CORONER.

Dr.

To amount of orders drawn on account	$ 164 47	
To balance due	42 88	207 35

B. H. HALL, CORONER.

Cr.

By amount due last Auditors' report	$ 41 47	
By inquests, milage and fees	165 88	207 35

RECEIPTS OF McKEAN COUNTY.

To amount in County Treasurer's hands Jan. 2nd, 1905	$ 0356 48	
To amount transferred from State fund	10767 52	
To amount liquor license received	3320 00	
To 3-4 of State tax from Auditor General	9746 99	
To amount of jury fees, fines, etc., received from Sheriff during the year 1905	874 77	
To amount miscellaneous receipts from Commissioners	74 65	
To amount motor vehicle licenses, less Treas. commission	65 55	
To amount seated taxes collected	40571 07	
To amount of unseated taxes collected	9149 41	84427 05

EXPENDITURES OF McKEAN COUNTY.

By amount paid George Griffiths, Commissioner, on account	$ 776 25	
By amount paid John A. Peterson, Commissioner, on account	821 00	
By amount paid W. P. Walsh, Commissioner, on account	1025 50	
By amount paid A. B. Walker, Commissioner's Clerk, on account	1000 10	
By amount paid extra Clerical Clerks	922 50	
By amount paid T. F. Richmond, Commissioners' council	302 50	
By amount paid Chas. E. Mays, Sheriff, on account	4100 00	
By amount paid Thos. H. Morrison, State Auditor	21 00	
By amount paid Oscar Engstrom, County Auditor	153 00	
By amount paid John P. Devlin, County Auditor	186 00	
By amount paid B. G. Bartle, County Auditor	194 00	
By amount paid State Treasurer's tax for the year 1904	12935 99	
By amount paid Jury Commissioners and Clerk	324 86	
By amount paid S. G. Bush, Janitor	600 00	
By amount paid J. H. Beyer, Turnkey	480 00	
By amount paid M. J. Welch	110 00	
By amount paid Constable returns	424 08	
By amount paid Justice fees and discharged prisoners	496 16	
By amount paid Court stenographer	720 00	
By amount paid Court Officer and Tipstaves	525 14	
By amount paid Commonwealth costs	3930 62	
By amount paid taxes refunded	57 00	
By amount paid Pennsylvania Reform School	650 00	
By amount paid Grand Jurors	743 64	
By amount paid Traverse Jurors	3815 63	
By amount paid Assessors for assessing	2613 84	
By amount paid Assessors for registering	2661 13	
By amount paid election expenses	4450 64	
By amount paid jail expenses	1071 25	
By amount paid Western penitentiary for keeping prisoners	1606 85	
By amount paid publishing and printing	667 10	
By amount paid road views and damages	44 50	
By amount paid telegrams, freight, telephone and postage	281 18	
By amount paid insurance	331 00	
By amount paid fuel and lights	1115 20	
By amount paid court house expenses	6498 98	
By amount paid Coroners inquest and fees	251 22	
By amount paid indigent soldiers burial	999 00	
By amount paid books and stationary	1490 82	
By amount paid bridge expenses	9600 55	
By amount paid Water company	290 81	
By amount paid Recorder, Prothonotary, Clerk of Courts fees	376 50	
By amount paid traveling expenses	85 98	
By amount paid miscellaneous expenses	1808 54	
By amount paid Whites Index labor books etc.	6191 28	
By amount paid County Supts account teachers' institute	200 00	
By amount paid C. M. Colegrove directors meeting	55 00	
By amount paid S. D. Weaver, treasurer's commission	1593 44	
By balance due fund in treasury	6068 88	84427 05

COUNTY ASSETS.

Amount due County from funds in hands of Treasurer	$ 6068 88	
Amount due County uncollected taxes	21203 53	
Amount due from fish commission	15 00	
Amount due County from State tax transferred	10109 58	
Amount due County from State Treasurer's State tax 1905	9830 67	50369 66

COUNTY LIABILITIES.

Commonwealth costs (estimated)	175 00	
Outstanding bills, sundry items (estimated)	500 00	
Amount due State Treasurer State tax 1905	8290 91	
Amount due Western penitentiary 1906	1444 85	
Amount due Pennsylvania Reform school for 1905	165 49	
Amount due assets in excess of liabilities	44801 41	50388 66

RECEIPTS OF POOR FUND.

To amount in treasury Jan. 2nd, 1905	$ 7006 03	
To amount of miscellaneous receipts	2068 29	
To seated taxes collected	13106 26	
To unseated taxes collected	5198 27	28378 50

EXPENDITURES OF POOR FUND.

By amount paid George Griffiths on account	240 25	
By amount paid John A. Peterson, Commissioner on account	318 00	
By amount paid W. P. Walsh Commissioner on account	99 75	
By amount paid A. B. Walker, Clerk	200 00	
By amount paid T. F. Richmond Commissioners' Council	137 50	
By amount paid outside relief	3351 17	
By amount paid County Auditors	127 00	
By amount paid State Insane Asylums	5784 50	
By amount paid Feeble Minded Institute, Polk, Pa	208 57	
By amount paid Justice fees	104 20	
By amount paid farm expenses	938 73	
By amount paid extra expenses	878 60	
By amount paid salary of Supt and all other employes	3587 09	
By amount paid traveling expenses	584 53	
By amount paid examinations in lunacy	169 50	
By amount paid provisions County Home	1065 20	
By amount paid Clothing for inmates	244 20	
By amount paid furniture for County Home	191 90	
By amount paid W. A. Ostrander, Physician for County Home	412 60	
By amount paid W. S. Clark Vet. Surgeon services County Home	33 40	
By amount paid medicines and supplies	378 60	
By amount paid publishing and printing	155 00	
By amount paid Freight, Telephone, Express and Postage	53 35	
By amount paid insurance	74 00	
By amount paid fuel and lights	971 40	
By amount paid building and improvements	147 91	
By amount paid S. D. Weaver, treasurer's Commission	583 90	
By amount due fund Dec. 31st, 1905	8568 16	28934 50

POOR ASSETS.

Amount due from funds in hands of Treasurer December 31st, 1905	$ 8568 16	
Amount due from uncollected taxes	3039 88	
Amount due sundry accounts outstanding (estimated)	1500 00	12126 04

POOR LIABILITIES.

Amount sundry bills outstanding (estimated	$ 650 00	
Amount assets in excess of liabilities	12167 04	18126 04

COMMISSIONERS ACCOUNT.

GEORGE GRIFFITHS, JOHN A. PETERSON and W. P. WALSH, in account with McKean County and McKean County Poor District, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1905.

GEORGE GRIFFITHS, COMMISSIONER.

Dr.

To orders drawn from the County fund during the year 1905	$ 776 25	
To orders drawn from the Poor fund during the year 1905	240 25	
To balance due Griffiths from Poor fund	50 00	1069 50

GEORGE GRIFFITHS, COMMISSIONER.

Cr.

By balance due from County fund, 1904	$ 34 25	
By 219 days Commissioner, County fund at $3.50	735 00	
By balance due County	7 00	
By balance due Poor account 1904	48 25	
By 70 days as Commissioner, Poor fund, 1905, at $3.50	245 00	1069 50

JOHN A. PETERSON, COMMISSIONER.

Dr.

To orders drawn from the County fund during the year 1905	$ 821 00	
To orders drawn from the Poor fund during the year 1905	313 00	
To balance due Peterson, County fund	14 25	
To balance due Peterson, Poor fund	17 00	1165 25

JOHN A. PETERSON, COMMISSIONER.

Cr.

By balance due from County fund, 1904	$ 80 75	
By 229 days as Commissioner County fund at $3.50	801 50	
By balance due Poor fund, 1904	50 00	
By 80 days as Commissioner Poor fund at $3.50	280 00	1165 25

WILLIAM P. WALSH, COMMISSIONER.

Dr.

To orders drawn from the County fund during the year 1905	$ 1025 50	
To orders drawn from the Poor fund during the year 1905	99 75	
To balance due Walsh, Poor fund	3 42	1128 67

WILLIAM P. WALSH, COMMISSIONER.

Cr.

By balance due from County fund, 1904	$ 87 50	
By 267 days as Commissioner County fund at $3 50	934 50	
By balance due Poor fund, 1904	6 02	
By 27½ days as Commissioner, Poor fund at $3.50	96 25	
By balance due County fund	3 50	1128 67

STATEMENT

Showing the cost of keeping each inmate per week at the County Home for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1905.

Total cost of keeping inmates	$ 7365 81	7365 81
Boarding inmates 2994 and 6-7 weeks at $2.5265 per week	$7367 81	7365 81

STATEMENT showing the amount of State, County, Poor and Dog Tax charged, amount received and balance due from the several districts for the year 1905, subject to commissions and exonerations:—

DISTRICTS.	STATE TAX. Charged	Paid	Due	COUNTY TAX. Charged	Paid	Due	POOR TAX. Charged	Paid	Due	DOG TAX. Charged	Paid	Due
Annin Township	$ 71 24	$ 71 24	$ 00 00	$ 709 10	$ 512 87	$ 247 23	$ 325 76	$ 223 08	$ 102 68	$ 134 00	$ 74 00	$ 60 00
Bradford, 1st W.	576 72	166 09	410 63	6235 11	1805 02	4482 09				44 00	12 00	32 00
do 2nd W.	2383 03	709 24	1676 39	3715 10	1107 86	2607 23				65 00	24 00	41 00
do 3rd W.	388 77	117 33	271 44	2588 10	864 98	1723 12				96 00	33 00	63 00
do 4th W.	2076 74	167 32	1582 22	9209 36	758 05	2451 31				80 00	20 00	60 00
do 5th W.	28 60	5 60	19 00	1460 26	367 58	1032 48				75 00	18 00	57 00
do 6th W.	279 61	72 82	206 79	1825 50	474 71	1350 79				85 00	22 00	63 00
do Township	277 10	389 25	17 85	2637 85	2124 62	511 23	1191 08	612 16	219 47	219 00	60 00	159 00
Ceres Township	53 13	50 93	2 20	804 40	368 96	435 44	344 86	159 96	184 90	112 00	34 00	78 00
Corydon Township				339 83		339 83	145 81		145 81	34 00		34 00
Eldred Borough	521 48	516 00	5 58	934 05	895 30	60 65	422 82	383 70	39 12	87 00	60 00	27 00
Eldred Township	84 60	84 60		1265 72	1030 13	235 59	540 86	494 53	46 03	142 00	60 00	82 00
Foster Township	296 16	279 21	16 95	2241 28	1893 26	348 02	918 75	812 88	105 87	273 00	81 00	92 00
Hamilton Township	189 69	164 09	25 60	752 06	519 06	233 00	328 24	212 37	116 87	115 00	59 00	56 00
Hamlin Township	96 66	59 03	37 63	1518 71	995 26	523 45	650 64	456 90	193 74	198 00	54 00	144 00
Kane Boro, 1st W.	12 74	12 74		1895 84	1219 11	676 73	508 58	523 78	74 80	77 00	40 00	37 00
do do 2nd W.	518 48	463 48	55 03	1529 00	1124 30	401 70	648 61	484 04	150 57	81 00	5 00	26 00
do do 3rd W.	370 18	373 18		1429 16	1091 44	334 72	613 12	467 71	145 41	81 00	18 00	18 00
do do 4th W.	29 53	29 53		835 01	641 32	193 69	358 57	274 38	84 21	53 00	23 00	30 00
Keating Township	266 86	131 27	135 59	2211 41	1341 63	869 78	949 81	572 71	376 10	274 00	108 00	166 00
Lafayette Township	9 80	9 80		1206 92	872 43	335 49	517 41	374 31	143 90	185 00	63 00	72 00
Liberty Township	40 12	31 60	8 52	1231 24	765 27	475 97	532 73	329 32	203 31	230 00	114 00	116 00
Mt. Jewett Boro.	87 21	86 99	22	1211 49	687 01	524 48	519 77	293 17	226 60	85 00	10 00	25 00
Norwich Township	68 46	55 17	13 29	700 86	549 38	151 48	300 92	286 09	04 83	114 00	48 00	66 00
Otto Township	75 42	75 42		1476 24	1230 86	195 38	653 14	549 44	84 00	76 00	46 00	30 00
Port Allegany Boro.	1160 68	1120 52	40 16	2880 98	2171 98	169 00	1016 77	927 83	88 94	88 00	20 00	38 00
Sergeant Township	80 74	74 44	6 30	583 68	407 43	96 25	250 72	214 10	36 62	121 00	60 00	61 00
Smethport Boro.	3566 64	3116 84	449 70	1750 58	1450 15	290 43	740 88	628 21	122 67	69 00	36 00	33 00
Wetmore Township	80 52	49 63	30 89	1260 58	849 63	411 03	541 06	368 40	172 68	105 00	30 00	75 00
	18685 85	8682 19	5003 07	49468 58	28265 00	21203 53	19020 81	0693 75	3182 56	3068 00	1227 00	1841 00

We, the undersigned Commissioners of McKean County and McKean County Poor District, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement of Assets and Liabilities are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Attest: A. B. WALKER, Clerk.

GEO. GRIFFITHS,
JOHN A. PETERSON,
JOHN P. DEVLIN,
County Commissioners.

W. A. Grinard

Successor to Geo. L. Smith & Co.

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Repairing and Building in all its branches.

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Modern, scientific and up-to-date. Painless extraction of teeth. Over 25 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Smethport, Pa

Gallup & Bouton,

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W. L. Brennan.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Office adjoining Residence, Main Street Smethport, Pa.

All legal business attended to promptly

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JOHN FORREST.

Hamlin & Forrest

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the lands of Hamlin & Forrest (formerly Keating & Co.) situated in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

E. Fr. Mayo & Son,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Odd Fellows Building, over the Post Office, Smethport, Pa. Office connected with long distance telephone. E. E. Mayo, notary public.

Thomas H. Morrison,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Smethport, - - - Penn'a

All legal business given prompt and careful attention.

E. P. Sherman,

PENSION ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Pensions, &c., both War of the Rebellion and Spanish War claims given prompt attention. Special attention given to both widow's and invalid claims under the act of May 9, 1900. Office No. 167 Main street, Bradford, Pa. Telephone 404.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in I. O. O. F. Block, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

John Clark, M. D. C. M.

Office and Residence in Clark Block, Smethport, Pa. Office Hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

W. A. Ostrander, D. O. M. D.

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Office and Residence over Lemmler's harness shop.

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Robert Hamilton, M. D. C. M.

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Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

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F. L. SHERBURNE, Mgr.

This hostelry is newly overhauled and renovated; its rooms are light and airy; its tables well supplied with delicacies and its bar well stocked.

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Refitted, repainted and refurnished throughout. The COMMERCIAL is complete in all its arrangements. I am prepared to cater to the wants of the general public. Give me a call

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This house has just been rebuilt and refurnished. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords and the accommodations are all that can be desired. The bar is supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars

BOYD & SMITH, Proprietors

J. ODESSER

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Citizens of Smethport and surrounding country:

I wish to announce to you that I am prepared to receive your RAGS, RUBBERS, OLD COPPER, and in fact whatever you may have in the junk line.

Highest prices will be paid for all goods that you may have. I have engaged the services of Mr. Studley who will call on you and take what you have. Trusting you will give me your patronage as I am a citizen of Smethport I remain.

J. ODESSER

EAST SMETHPORT PA.